

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

EVEN the New York World's seemingly unlimited supply of optimism regarding the peace results that were to flow from the Geneva naval conference has dried up. There are no more editorial predictions that the boys will settle their differences around the conference table rather than by the roar of cannon and the shriek of shrapnel. England is not willing to share sea power equally with the United States and the latter does not see any reason why a power that is obviously drifting toward bumbury, should be so impudent as to expect a solvent nation to be content with an inferior position.

BEHIND it all is the conflict between the capitalists of the United States and the capitalists of Great Britain over "ports to export prizes." The old gag that "blood is thicker than water" proves how rotten most old gags are. The blood of English and American sailors and soldiers may be reddening the waters of the Atlantic and other oceans before long, to settle this quarrel. Peace conferences under capitalism simply mean camouflage for war, and at best are maneuvers on the part of the conferees to steal a march on each other.

HOW to keep the creases in a well-groomed steed's trousers is one of the most puzzling problems confronting the society matron today. A young matron, with a phobia against indecency, obscenity and free poetry felt that her undressed carriage horses ran the risk of being accosted by Mr. John S. Sumner and hailed into court for appearing in public au naturel. Fearing the effect of the resultant notoriety on her steed the lady called in her tailor and rigged the animal out in a pair of stylish pants.

EVERYTHING went smoothly until the steed started to move and as horses and even some humans have a tendency to hook the knee when walking, running or making humble obeisance to their superiors, the nag's trousers got baggy and the matron got so sick that she had to take a trip to Europe to recuperate. In the meantime the horse got lonely and tried to commit suicide three times. So fellow workers, when you consider what the upper classes have to put up with you should not be so discontented with your lot. "The poor ye shall have always with ye" but supposing ye had to keep a nag's trousers creased!

"TOP! You may be this man!" Perhaps you have difficulty in expressing yourself. Not that we suggest you stutter your ideas to an expectant public or that you have taken the vows of silence, chastity and humility but perhaps you are not doing the kind of work that brings out your creative spirit and makes of the business of hunting food, clothing and shelter a living poem. A life insurance company, plus (what the plus means is a mystery to me) wants men who want to express themselves in a greater way in salesmanship. If you ever sold industrial insurance, sewing machines, insect powder or synthetic grape juice, you will understand what a new world this company has opened up for the ambitious.

CHARLES A. LEVINE, backer of the Chamberlain flight to Germany announces his intention of flying back to the United States in the airplane that winged her way to Europe. If Levine accomplishes this feat, the Ku Klux Klan and other worshippers of the Nordic myth will have a bad quarter of an hour. Levine, the ex-junkman, was not the kind of a fellow to keep patriotic women awake all night during his hazardous trans-oceanic flight. He is bald-headed and not in the least romantic. And furthermore he is being sued by the government for \$500,000 which he is alleged to have pocketed on his war contracts instead of turning it over to the government.

HAD Levine been a tried and true Nordic, this little matter might have been conveniently ignored and the newspaper would have injected his personality into the spiritual anatomy of the populace. But Levine did not go to Daugherty, Jess Smith, A. E. Fall or other prominent leaders of the G. O. P. to talk things over with them. A few thousand dollars—say about one hundred grand, in the language of the underworld—thrown into the campaign kitty of the G. O. P. would have fumigated Levine from the odors of junk and second hand clothing and rendered him fit for honors abroad and perhaps a congressional medal.

YOU cannot keep a good man down out of the air. Levine is a typical example of the immigrant who ab-

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PARTY C. E. C. ISSUES STATEMENT ON THE CABLE FROM THE COMINTERN

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement explaining the cablegram of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International demanding the liquidation of the so-called "National Committee Opposition Bloc." The cablegram of the Comintern on the inner party situation was published in full in yesterday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. The Comintern, in its cable, declared that it is "categorically against the sharpening of the factional struggle and under no circumstances supports the statement of the 'national committee of the opposition bloc.'"

The Comintern declared that it "considers factionalism without political differences as the worst offense against the Party."

The statement in full of the Central Executive Committee is as follows:

The Statement of the Party's C. E. C.

"The Workers (Communist) Party today received a cable from the Executive Committee of the Communist International with instructions to publish it in the Party press. It deals with the internal situation in our Party. On July 1st the opposition began circulating documents signed: 'National Committee Opposition Bloc.'"

"It is to these documents that the cable of the Communist International refers. The following quotations from and summary of the document in question were before the Comintern when it made its decision: 'National Committee Opposition Bloc' document declares Comintern completely upheld opposition on war danger, trade union work, internal situation and the China campaign. The document ends appealing to membership to rally to Communist International by rallying to opposition bloc. Document also contains statement principle opposition bloc declaring: 'Since Executive Committee Communist International endorsed political line opposition bloc, we proceed immediately organize opposition bloc nationally. We form immediately joint national committee equal representation from Foster and Weinstein-Cannon Groups, Unity Group Young Workers League, South Slave Opposition, Finnish Opposition. Similar Committees shall be formed everywhere.'"

"We call upon the membership of our Party to support the decision of the Communist International to close the ranks of the Party and unify for the struggle against the war danger, the struggle to save and strengthen the unions and the big tasks that we face. With a new war coming on the Party needs unity and discipline more than ever. 'We close this appeal in the last words of Comrade Ruthenberg whose birthday it is today: Tell the Comrades to close the ranks, to build the Party. The American workers under the leadership of our Party and the Comintern will win. Let's fight on.'"

(Signed) CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY."

RUSH U. S. TROOPS TO TSING-TAO; 38 SHIPS NEAR CITY

Anti-Japanese Boycott Spreads Rapidly

WASHINGTON, July 8.—American marines have been landed at Tsing-tao to "protect American interests." Admiral Williams, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet in Chinese waters cabled the Navy Department today.

U. S. Guns On Tsing-tao. SHANGHAI, July 8.—Fifteen American warships are anchored in Tsing-tao harbor with their guns trained on the city, according to dispatches received here. Twelve American submarines and one tender are also anchored in the harbor. The Japanese have seven ships, the Italians two, and the British one.

Confirmation has been received here of the information that Japan is dispatching 2,000 troops from Manchuria to Tsing-tao.

Anti-Japanese Boycott.

The boycott that is being organized against Japan in this city to protest the landing of Japanese troops in Shantung is spreading rapidly despite the efforts of the supporters of Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist renegade, to stem it. It is feared that Japan is making an attempt to re-assert Shantung which she was compelled to abandon by the terms of the Washington treaty in 1922. Anti-Japanese strikes and boycotts are spreading rapidly in the Canton region, reports state.

Chiang Executes Workers.

The execution of labor and peasant leaders by right wing officials continues at Ningpo, according to information received here. Chiang Kai-shek fearing a rebellion of workers and peasants has sent 200 executioners to Ningpo to murder left wing leaders.

104 FUR WORKERS RELEASED; MARCH TO JOINT BOARD

Walker Sends Letter to Warren

One hundred and four fur strikers were released from Welfare Island on bail yesterday. They were serving sentences ranging from 10 to 30 days. Singing "Solidarity Forever" they marched in military formation to the office of the Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St., at 5:30 p. m. When they reached the office they were greeted by cheers of hundreds of fellow unionists and relatives who were waiting to receive them.

They told the assembled workers that they kept busy digging potatoes while they were on the island.

To Release Five More.

It is hoped to obtain the release by Monday of the five workers who were sentenced to six months each at the same time the other workers were given the shorter sentences. The six month terms were meted out as a result of a protest against the unfair attitude displayed by Magistrate Ewald in Jefferson Market Court.

Passing the Buck.

The Joint Board of the furriers' union yesterday received a letter from the secretary of Mayor Walker acknowledging their communication of last Wednesday which was delivered by a committee of three accompanied by 5,000 strikers and members of their families. The letter from the mayor says that the complaints of brutality would be referred to the police commissioner for consideration. The letter reads as follows:

"Mrs. Margaret Burdill, Joint Board Furriers' Union, 22 East 22nd Street, N. Y. C. 'Dear Madam: I have directed me to acknowledge your letter of July 6th to you, and through you to the other members of the Committee of Striking Fur Workers, in which you call attention to alleged brutalities in connection with the fur strike.

"Your communication has been referred to Police Commissioner Warren who has charge of this situation, and you can be assured the facts contained in your letter will have his earnest consideration.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) Edward L. Stanton, 'Secretary to the Mayor.' Only a Gesture.

That the referring of the letter to the police commissioner is just a gesture that will result in no action, was the opinion of Joint Board officials yesterday. They pointed out the fact that they already have made a complaint to Commissioner Warren concerning the brutality of the police and filed with him several weeks ago the affidavits of a number of workers who had been beaten in the 30th St. police station after their arrest on the picket line.

The police commissioner's office interviewed some of these workers who had been injured, and he promised that the investigation would be continued and the charges thoroughly sifted. To date no report has been made on this matter. Arrests have continued as usual.

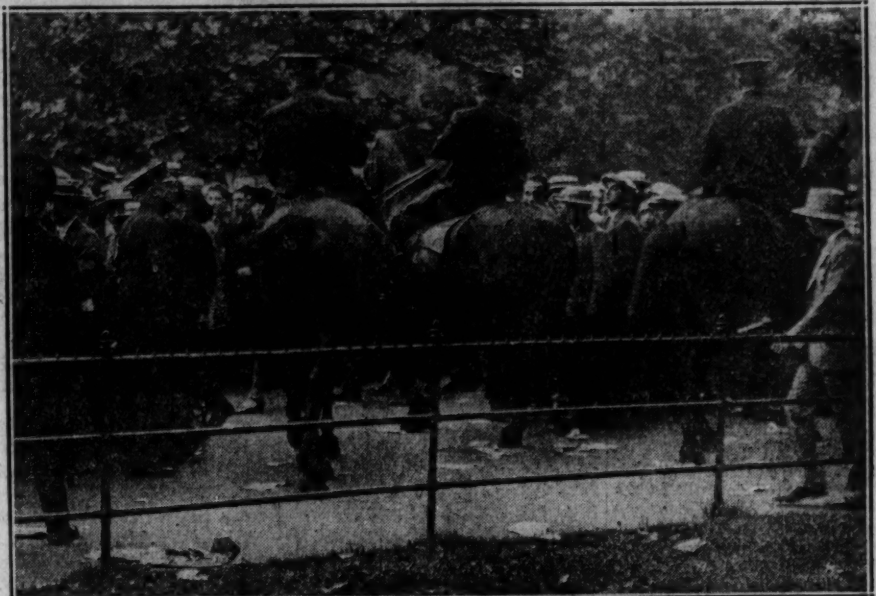
Three Furriers Arrested.

Three furriers who were arrested Thursday at Union Square when the strikers in cooperation with the police broke up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration were released on bail for trial July 12 in the Jefferson Market Court. They are A. Macardo, M. Wallger and Max Levine.

Prisoners Go on Hunger Strike in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Unable longer to stand the atrocious food and revolting against inhuman treatment on the part of keepers, several hundred prisoners at the Andonaqui prison today declared a hunger strike. They demand the immediate dismissal of the warden.

SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATION IN UNION SQUARE JUST AS POLICE CHARGED INTO IT



WORKERS PARTY ANSWERS CHARGE SOCIALISTS BROKE UNITY OF LABOR OF. A. SHIPLACOFF

Issues Statement Revealing Shiplacoff Enemy of Workingclass Solidarity

Flatly denying all of the charges sent to the papers yesterday by A. Shiplacoff and L. Frisina that the Communists created a disturbance at the Union Square demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement, placing the blame directly on Shiplacoff and his associates. The statement goes on to say, in part:

"It is called to our attention that Mr. Abraham I. Shiplacoff in a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union charged that the Workers (Communist) Party is responsible for the breaking up of the demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti at Union Square Thursday and that it was decided upon at a meeting of the Workers Party Wednesday evening.

"Mr. Shiplacoff claims that he and his group will not defend Communist prisoners in the future.

"In the first place Mr. Shiplacoff and his socialist colleagues are trying to explain away their criminal action in asking the police to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, because the thousands of workers who came to voice their protests demanded to hear the militant leader of the striking furriers, Ben Gold. 'Many of our members and trade unionists generally have brot to us the facts concerning the incident, namely that Gold who together with members of his union came to share in the protest and demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti was recognized by a group of police officers, shouting the cry: 'Gold is in the audience,' which was overwhelmingly shouting a demand that Gold be given the platform.

"Gold was hoisted by many of the workers upon their shoulders and carried to the platform. He did not desire to speak and demanded of the chairman that he be allowed to quiet the audience so the demonstration might proceed peacefully.

"It is the selfish and narrow interests of the right wing socialists that is responsible for the entire affair. First they try to exploit the issue of Sacco and Vanzetti in their interests, denying the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee representing 500,000 organized workers of this city of which we are a part, the right to have a share in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

"Shiplacoff is making use of the fact that the Workers Party held a membership meeting on Wednesday, a meeting that was advertised in the press as was also the order of business. This is another example of the provocative methods of a Shiplacoff, a Sigman, and of the Socialist and the Forwardite.

"As to the statement about the decision of the union affiliated with the Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti that they will not in the future defend Communist political prisoners, we want to state that Mr. Shiplacoff and his associates, the Sigmans, and the Schachtmans are today pointing their fingers at and jailing not only Communists but hundreds of trade unionists in the needle industry.

"The Workers Party will defend in the future as in the past every worker taken in the clutches of the capitalist police, be he anarchist, socialist, Communist or workers holding any other view, so long as he is fighting in the interests of the workingclass."

Condemning the actions of the socialist clique who in open cooperation with the police department broke up Thursday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee yesterday issued a statement explaining in detail the events leading up to the meeting. Roger Francezan of the I. W. W. also testified to the socialists calling on the police.

The statement of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee points out how after Leonard Frisina, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee had agreed that the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee would be allowed to cooperate, let Abraham I. Shiplacoff, of the socialist party, chairman of the "liberation committee", to rule that the latter organization would not be allowed to participate.

The statement, in full, reads as follows:

The Statement of Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee

"The breaking up of Thursday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, where 25,000 workers had gathered to demand the release of the two Italian workers, is a crime that all those who are working in their behalf must condemn in strong terms.

"When the socialist party leaders who had gained control of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee permitted Abraham I. Shiplacoff to destroy the plan to have all sections of the labor movement participate; after Leonard Frisina had so agreed, places the responsibility for the disgraceful display of police brutality squarely on the shoulders of the socialist party leaders, who for partisan reasons wanted to have exclusive control in the selection of the speaker at the United Front Agreement Reached.

On Monday, June 27, Rose Baron and Carlo Tresca, representing the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, held a conference with Leonard Frisina, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee at which he agreed that the former organization should participate in yesterday's demonstration. It was decided that each organization would have two platforms and be responsible for the conduct of their respective followers.

"We were never informed officially of any change of plans but were told by some delegates who are affiliated with their organization that at a meeting of their executive committee held Wednesday, when Frisina reported on the agreement between the two committees, that Shiplacoff, who was presiding, ruled the proposed plan order. He said that no other speakers would be allowed at the meeting except those whom he chose. Furthermore, he would give the list of names to the police who would see to it that no one else would be allowed to speak.

The Last Minute Change.

"This tyranny established over the committee by the socialist party took place only one day before the demonstration.

"We did not notify the members of our organization of the move on the part of the socialist clique to create trouble, as we wanted the affair to be a success, being interested above all in the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We had notified all our affiliated organizations of the demonstration also having a resolution in favor of the one-hour strike passed at the Union Square meeting June 25, where

25,000 needle trades workers approved it. "Two hundred thousand leaflets and 100,000 stickers were given out by our committee, that used every means at our disposal to have as big a turnout of the New York workers as possible.

Workers Call For Ben Gold. "When the thousands of workers gathered at the Square saw that instead of a meeting to secure the release of our two fellow workers it was being utilized to advance the political views and prestige of a certain organization, the assembled workers were not satisfied.

"Spying Ben Gold, the manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' (Continued on Page Two)

U. S. STATE DEPT. BULLDOZED SPAIN TO GET OIL SALE

Threatened Embargo if USSR Oil Bought

That the American Ambassador to Spain Moore actually threatened Spain with an embargo on all cotton goods destined for that country unless she awarded her oil monopoly to the Standard Oil Company and British oil interests instead of a native corporation imposing Soviet Union oil (which actually won the contract) leaked out in an amazing story of U. S. oil diplomacy appearing in yesterday's issue of the New York Times.

Admitting that the State Department actually fought the Standard Oil's battle for the contract, the New York Times says, "The American and British governments are understood to have brought strong representations to bear upon the government of General Primo de Rivera in support of their national petroleum organizations. Alexander Moore, the then American Ambassador, who was a personal friend of the dictator, was asked to lead the combined British-American attack. Even the British Ambassador, the senior to Mr. Moore in diplomatic precedence, is said to have requested the American representative to attempt to save the situation.

Moore Threatens Boycott. "The Standard Oil and the Shell companies, it is understood, at once (Continued on Page Three)

FORD PRODUCTION LOW, APOLOGIZES FOR JEW BAITING

Industrialist Pleads Ignorance

Henry Ford is sorry that he ever said anything offensive about the Jews. This is the gist of his statement made public yesterday by Arthur Brisbane. In addition Ford promises that he will refrain from further anti-semitic utterances and will withdraw from circulation the odious pamphlet, "The International Jew."

The new General Motors' plans for a car to compete with the present Ford product together with the necessity for additional capital to carry on the competitive fight which is sure to ensue is said to be the main cause of the apology which reads in part:

Asks Forgiveness.

"I deem it my duty as an honorable man to make amends for the wrong done to the Jews as fellowmen and brothers, by asking their forgiveness for the harm I have unintentionally committed, by retracting as far as lies within my power the offensive charges laid at their door by these publications, and by giving them the unqualified assurance that henceforth they may look to me for friendship and good will."

"Righteous Indignation." This assurance of goodwill in the future contradicts by implication Ford's statement that the publication of anti-Jewish articles was done without his knowledge.

Ford Production Off. In the face of the fact that the Ford production has fallen off considerably within the last two years this statement loses some of its edge. The figures are 1,790,258 cars for 1924 as compared to 1,447,515 for 1926. Ford concludes his climb-down with:

"Finally, let me add this statement is made on my own initiative and

wholly in the interest of right and justice and in accordance with what I regard as my solemn duty as a man and citizen."

Rosenwald Pleased.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago millionaire, expressed gratification at Ford's about-face and commented, "Mr. Ford's statement is very greatly belated. This letter would have been very much more to his credit had it been written five years ago."

Settlement in Sight.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Negotiations for settlement of the \$1,000,000 libel suit brought by Aaron Sapiro, Chicago attorney, against Henry Ford, have been opened, Robert Marx, law partner of Sapiro, declared yesterday.

Literary Critic Dead.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Keith Preston, author, critic, columnist and literary editor of the "Chicago Daily News," died last night in the Evanston Hospital after a few days' illness.

THOUSANDS IN SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATION SHOUTING FOR GOLD TO SPEAK



The huge crowd, as seen in the picture, was orderly enough until Socialists irritated by the workers' demand that Ben Gold, leader of the fur strike should speak, assaulted Gold and called on the police to break up the meeting.

THE UNITY OF LABOR AND THE UNION SQUARE DEMONSTRATION

THE unity of the labor movement is most vital to its existence and progress. It is the basic fact which must underlie the policy of labor in all its activities.

The Socialist Party leaders who are directly responsible for the breaking up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square Thursday, not only struck a blow at the solidarity of labor, but directed an attack at the very life of the labor movement itself.

No one will deny that the left wing workers, the most advanced section of the trade union movement, have carried the burden of the fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Socialists in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, at Atlantic City, in 1925, and at Detroit, in 1926, were silent on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue. They joined with the reaction in evading the issue. Abraham I. Shipiloff, especially, who was most responsible for the police attack on the workers Thursday, did not raise his voice for Sacco and Vanzetti at the Detroit A. F. of L. convention.

The Socialists merely added another chapter, therefore, to their betrayal of Sacco and Vanzetti when they arbitrarily, and with the aid of the New York police, refused to permit Ben Gold to speak after thousands of enthusiastic and militant workers had demanded that he mount the speakers' stand and address them.

The great demonstration for Ben Gold, in the face of police clubs and the hoofs of the mounted Cossacks of the employing class, clearly indicated that left wing workers made up the great majority of the demonstrators, that they had made it the great success that it promised to be until it was broken by the alliance of the socialist right wingers and the police.

Thus the Socialists have again violated the very solidarity of labor, for the preservation and development of which Sacco and Vanzetti are now facing death in the electric chair.

The campaign for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti must be and can be made broad enough to allow room for all sections of the working class to participate, no matter what their other differences may be. The forces of capitalism, now seeking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, must be shown in no mistaken terms, that every section of the labor movement is solidly and unequivocally for the immediate release of these workers. Any act of provocation or division, which by implication or intent excludes any section of the labor movement from expressing its sympathy with the movement for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, weakens that movement and destroys its power.

The Socialists and right wingers in control of the demonstration worked in full cooperation with the police to enforce their dangerous policy, the same police force which is today arresting pickets, and breaking up labor demonstrations. The capitalist press which has been most vicious in its efforts to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair is uttering peons of praise for the right wingers, and hypocritical statements of regret for what occurred at the demonstration. None will be deluded by these utterances.

The right wing, the Socialist Party, the chief officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, has done practically nothing to secure the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The police and the capitalist press, which has come out so openly in alliance with the right wing, has been the most unscrupulous opponent of the efforts to free these men.

The sole factor which has thus far stayed the hand of the executioner, and which will leave no stone unturned until they are finally freed, is the power of the rank and file of labor, manifested in labor demonstrations in every part of the world.

The rank and file of labor has a right to hear its own spokesmen and no renegades will succeed in their attempts to revoke that right or disrupt the forces of labor, not even in the name of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Needle Trade Defense

You will want to be present at the Concert which will take place on Saturday, July 16, in the Coney Island Stadium. As a class conscious worker you must be there to express your solidarity with the striking furriers and imprisoned cloakmakers. Then too, you should not miss the opportunity of being present at a concert, where the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 will participate, conducted by the internationally-known Erno Rapce where Alexis Kosloff, well-known pianist, will appear in person with his famous ballet in special production.

which several of the best known dancers of the Metropolitan will participate. Such a program of attractions has not yet been arranged. Besides these, Ben Gold and the lawyers who fought for the furriers in Mineola will address the gathering.

Those who saw Alexis Kosloff in last year's Stadium Concert held for the benefit of the Passaic strikers, will surely take advantage of this really wonderful treat. We advise you to provide yourself with tickets immediately to be assured of a seat. Tickets are \$1.00 for general admission and \$2.00 for reserved seats.

SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE SHOWS SOCIALISTS BROKE UNITY OF LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

Union, one of the organizations affiliated with our committee, some of the workers lifted him up on their shoulders and moved towards one of the speakers' stands. When the 25,000 workers saw Gold they immediately demanded that he be allowed to speak. More than 90 per cent of those present joined in this demand.

As the cry was taken up by more and more workers, the socialists, August Claessens, secretary of the local organization and Abraham Weinberg, called upon the police to break up the meeting. By this act they showed that if by their own plans could not be realized they preferred to have the demonstration broken up and at the same time allow scores of workers to receive broken heads.

Liberation Fight Goes On.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will go on with its work and save the lives of these two condemned men.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee was organized July 9, 1926, at a conference held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., where 400 delegates attended, representing 500,000 workers organized in trade unions, labor, fraternal and other organizations. It held its second conference April 22, 1927, and its third meeting June 24, 1927, when it went on record in favor of the one-hour strike and the Union Square demonstration.

"Since our committee has been organized it has held hundreds of meetings in the vicinity of New York. Large gatherings have been held with speakers we have furnished in Philadelphia, Albany, Union City, Passaic, Hartford, Stamford, New Haven, Newark, Bridgeport, Jersey City, Paterson, Buffalo and Elizabeth to name only a few.

"In New York City we filled Madison Square Garden on November 17, 1926 where over 15,000 workers gathered and listened to speeches by such speakers as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Leonard Abbot, Arturo Giovannitti, Arthur Garfield Hays, Carlo Tresca, Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, William Z. Foster and many others.

Big Demonstration April 16th. "On Saturday, April 16, we held a mass demonstration in Union Square where over 26,000 workers gathered and protested under our direction. The speakers at that demonstration included Bishop Paul Jones, Leonard Abbot, McAllister Coleman, Robert W. Dunn, Arthur Garfield Hays, Paxton Hibbin, Scott Nearing, Harry Kelly, Carlo Tresca and others.

"We have at all times done our utmost to centralize the work in this city. On April 26th of this year our executive committee elected a committee of three to attend the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee's executive board conference to try and coordinate the work.

"On May 11 we sent them a letter requesting information about the one-hour strike and offering our cooperation. On June 15, Carlo Tresca representing our committee attended a meeting of their executive committee and told them that we would cooperate wholeheartedly in the strike and demonstration.

"On June 15th we received a letter from Frisina in which he said: 'This committee instructs me to thank you most kindly for your interest in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and to assure you that we appreciate all your efforts in their behalf.'

"Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the circular letter which we are sending to all the labor unions in the city, so that you may see for yourself what we are doing for that date.

"Please advise me what—if anything—you are planning for the same date in your locality.

"With best wishes and kindest regards, I beg to remain for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

(Signed) "Leonardo Frisina," Executive Secretary.

"On the basis of this letter and the conversation our committee later held with Frisina, we went ahead and prepared honestly for the demonstration,

which undoubtedly would have been held without any trouble.

"In behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee we promise to continue our work in the future as we have in the past until the day arrives that Sacco and Vanzetti leave the Massachusetts prison as free men to once again take their places in the ranks of the working class of this country.

"SACCO-VANZETTI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE,"

(Signed) "Rose Baron," Acting Secretary.

"Carlo Tresca," Acting Treasurer.

Roger Francezon, delegate of the Marine Transport Workers, I. U. 510, I. W. W., issued a statement yesterday exposing the acts at the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee meeting held last Wednesday, at which he was a delegate.

It reads as follows:

"On July 6th the Italian Chamber of Labor called a meeting of the Sacco and Vanzetti Liberation Committee. During the discussion, when a list of speakers was being presented to the delegates for approval, some one among the delegates asked if the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee was going to be represented also. The secretary, Brother Frisina, made a statement declaring that a few days previous to this date, Carlo Tresca and Rose Baron came to him and asked to have a united form of action on this date, at least in the Union Square demonstration.

"They emphasized, he stated, that insofar as the Webster Hall and the Cooper Union Hall had been rented by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee they would not insist on having speakers there, however, they thought it was all important to have speakers from both sides speaking at the open air meeting, as there the audience would be largely composed of radically inclined people.

"Frisina declared that at the time he did not have any objection, due to the fact that he was finding difficulties to secure permission from the park commissioner for the demonstration of July 6th, so he promised that both committees could have speakers at the time.

"But the executive committee, when told of this new arrangement, strongly objected to having any body coming from the Communists, as they termed the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, and Frisina said to the delegates, 'Now it is up to you.'

"At this point the chairman of the meeting, Abraham Shipiloff ruled that a discussion on this point was not necessary and that the decision of the executive committee was binding. This started protest from myself, representing the Marine Transport Workers of the IWW and from my fellow worker, Ben Edelman, representing the Industrial District Council of the IWW, also Brother James W. Walsh of the Plumbers' Helpers strenuously objected to these discriminations. Then I pointed out to Shipiloff that the audience would be largely composed of radicals of all shades, who would protest against any discrimination, and that some serious trouble could ensue. Shipiloff declared that the police would protect this committee and that they would be called upon for protection. This caused strong protest from Ben Edelman and myself, but to no avail, as we were overruled by men who had their machine pretty well oiled, and it was useless for us to try to do anything else as we would have been thrown out anyway, so we withdrew.

"After having witnessed the dastardly action of the socialists at Union Square, where Assemblyman Claessens and Herman Hens kicked Ben Gold on his face and his body while he was helplessly held by his admirers who were attempting to shove him on the stand, I deem it my duty to expose that gang of cowards, who have done more to stab Sacco and Vanzetti in the back than all the capitalist agencies put together.

"Roger Francezon, Marine Transport Workers' I. U. 51 of the IWW."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Every Factory a Fortress

This is the message of our dead commander-in-chief, Comrade LENIN.

What is now the haven of the exploiters, must be turned into the fortress of the proletariat. The capture of these fortresses can only be accomplished by the army of the proletariat, by a systematic and well-organized attack with the most powerful weapon available for the destruction of the present system of capitalist exploitation. The most powerful weapon of our proletarian army is this attack of the DAILY WORKER. It is only by a constant bombardment with copies of the DAILY WORKER, by the securing of new readers within the walls of the fortress, the final victory can be assured. The army of proletarians within the wall of these fortresses, the army which at present is helping to maintain the present system of exploitation, this army must be won over from within, its loyalty to the cause of the proletarian revolution must be developed, its courage and willingness to fight against the ruling class must be raised to the highest pitch. Every comrade must enlist in this campaign against the enemy, in the campaign for FIVE THOUSAND NEW READERS. Every comrade belongs on the front line of the campaign to storm the citadels of capitalism, with a stronger and bigger army of DAILY WORKER readers.

Where Will You Be On ? JULY 14th

Some of your fellow-workers will be setting out that day for the first

SIX WEEKS' TOUR

to

SOVIET RUSSIA

to see all the sights of the new world there—the schools, factories, nurseries, clubs, museums, industrial developments of the first Workers' Republic.

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Tour Costs \$575

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OHIO MINERS ASK MORE CONFERENCE REJECT WAGE CUT

Very Little Sentiment
For Non-Union Work

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.—Refusing to consider the \$5 wage scale offered by Ohio operators, the executive council of district No. 6 (Ohio), of the United Mine Workers today asked the operators to re-convene the joint conference held this winter at Miami, Fla., to fix a wage scale for the central competitive field.

The Ohio operators have already announced that they will re-open their mines on a non-union basis, at the low wage mentioned. However, they apparently were much dissatisfied with the way in which this announcement was greeted by the miners, as with the exception of one small local, the organized miners were unanimous against any yielding on the matter of wages, so they finally made an appeal to the district union officials, and the latter have asked a discussion from the beginning.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 8.—An attack on the union is seen in the arrest of three employees of the Union Valley Coal Mine at Hanlin station. They are charged with dynamiting the house of the superintendent, although that official was known to be in the habit of keeping explosives in his office, and an accidental explosion could have resulted.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

sorts the spirit of America, that spirit that makes people uncomfortable unless they are up and doing. A man who can take half a million from the government and become an international hero has much to thank his adopted country for. Also the country owes him something. If he lands safely on his return trip we suggest that the government drop the recovery suit against him. In fact we believe that this would not be doing the right thing by our hero. Why not give him a half million in addition and a monopoly of the junk from the old battleships and cruisers that will be scrapped to make room for new ones after the present naval conference at Geneva adjourns.

MUSSOLINI has ended bogus titles in Italy we are told. Benito is also busily engaged putting up an opposition to those who are trying to put an end to Benito. The great "duces" has been thrilling the easily-thrilled sort of the world's population by weekly decrees deciding important matters from the bobbing of women's hair to solving the class struggle. Now, only those with titles aged in wood will be allowed to sport them publicly. It is said that Mussolini desires to be an emperor. Perhaps he had better dig up a crown in his time, else he may not have a head to rest it on, if he procrastinates.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Notice To All Units.
Back numbers of The DAILY WORKER for free distribution may be had by party units on Thursdays and Fridays of each week for use at open air meetings.

Long Island Meeting.
An open air meeting in front of the Sunshine Biscuit Co., Long Island, will be held at 12 a. m. today by factory district 3 of the Y. W. I. Directions: Take the I. R. T. at Grand Central to 11th St. court house; ask for Sunshine Biscuit Company. All Long Island comrades must attend.

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
First Avenue and 79th Street. Speakers: Stanley, Garnett, and Miller.
Steinway and Jamaica Avenue, Long Island. Speakers: Bixby, and Rains.
Mermaid and West 16th Street. Speakers: Bentall, Ginsberg and Markoff.

New Jersey Meetings Tonight.
West New York—14th Street and Bergenline Ave. Speaker: Nessin.
Perth Amboy—Smith and E 1st Street. Speakers: Ehrlich and Powers.

Melon Stand At Carnival.
Section 6 of the party will have a watermelon stand at The DAILY WORKER Carnival.

Party Units, Attention:
All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—Complaints charging Cecil B. DeMille, motion picture producer, and G. Banks, said to be a lawyer and insurance man, with usury in connection with Julian Petroleum Stock Pool Loans, were issued today by Dr. E. J. Lickley, City Prosecutor.

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1786 Lexington Ave., cor. 111th St., Saturday at 1:30 and Fridays at 6:30 P. M.

HELP THE PLUMBERS' HELPERS BUILD A UNION!

American Association of Plumbers' Helpers

First Annual Grand Picnic TOMORROW, SUNDAY, JULY 10 at Pleasant Bay Park

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

- 10:00 A.M.—Tennis
- 12:30 P.M.—Children's Events
- 1:00 P.M.—Track Events
- 2:00 P.M.—Base Ball Game
- 4:15 P.M.—Tug-of-War
- 4:30 P.M.—Races
- 5:15 P.M.—Boxing Exhibition
- 6:00 P.M.—Speakers

DANCING STARTS AT 4 P. M.

DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 81st St., then 180th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.

Labor Organizations

The picnic of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers which will be held this Sunday, at Pleasant Bay Park, Unionport, Bronx, is promising to be one of the biggest affairs of the season in the New York Labor movement.

An exhibition boxing match will be held with amateurs and semi-professionals participating.
The Plumbers' helpers baseball team is hard at work preparing for this picnic. A game between the Plumbers' Helpers Team and the team of the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic, an organization endorsed by the United Textile Workers of Passaic, will be one of the outstanding features of the picnic.
The Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band is going to play all afternoon, Sunday.

Local 35 Meets Monday.
A general membership meeting of Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will be held Monday night after work at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Louis Hyman and Ben Gold will speak.
Active Members Meeting Today.

All active members of Local 35 should be present at 11 a. m. today. A meeting will be held at the headquarters, 7 East 22nd St.

Hungarian Meeting Wednesday.
The Hungarian Needle Trades Club will meet Wednesday evening at 350 East 51st St. Ben Gold will speak. All workers are invited to bring their friends.

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Bronx Detective is Elected Legion Head After a Fist Fight

A fist fight, considerable shouting and threats marked the ninth annual convention of the New York County American Legion which ended yesterday.

As a result Thomas A. Nielsen, a Bronx detective, was re-elected county commander with 248 votes. The fight was precipitated during a vote on the resolution which would have ended the right of a county commander to succeed himself.

Shouts of "sit down" and "shut up" preceded the vote. As one legionaire demanded an apology for an alleged insult the party became a free-for-all. Friends of the contending factions pulled the contestants apart and the vote was then taken.

In addition to the fight the convention passed a resolution urging congress to "recognize" the Star Spangled Banner as the national anthem.

Montrose Loses A Fin.
The Canadian Pacific Steamship Montrose, which left Southampton, England, early today, suffered a damaged propeller when it struck a submerged object of some kind off the English coast, according to advice received at the Canadian Pacific offices here this afternoon.

Bullied Spain Over Oil U. S. State Department

(Continued from Page One)

brought pressure upon their respective governments, and the American State Department and the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs cabled their respective Madrid missions hurried instructions to take action.

The attempt of the American Ambassador to force Spain to give the oil monopoly to the Standard Oil Company, which it seemed for a time would be successful, is described by the Times correspondent in the following words:

"Whether it was because of the dictator's (Primo de Rivera) personal friendship for Mr. Moore or because of the threat which the ambassador is said to have made that an embargo would be placed on all cotton destined for Spain, is not known, but the upshot was that Primo de Rivera promised that while Mr. Moore was ambassador to the Spanish court no Russian oil or oil products would be allowed to enter the country.

Standard Loses Fight.
Despite the threats of the American ambassador, the Standard Oil Company lost its battle for the monopoly. The Port of Petroleum Company is Spanish both in personal and capital.

A decree issued by the Spanish government not only establishes a monopoly of the petroleum industry but bars bids from foreign concerns.

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Benefit FURRIERS' STRIKE FUND.
Les Danes Polovisienne Du
PRINCE IGOR with
ALEXIS KOSLOFF of the Metropolitan Opera
House and his famous ballet—also
Ballet Internationale and Divertissements.

Saturday Night, July 16, 1927, at 8 p. m.

In case of rain, Sunday, July 17, at 8 p. m.

AUSPICES JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, FURRIERS AND CLOAKMAKERS, 41 UNION SQUARE
Tickets on sale at 108 East 14th Street, Room 35, and 41 Union Square, Room 714.
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No. 5	ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS by N. Bukharin Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologists of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxist theorist of the day.

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No. 6	by Leon Trotsky A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

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No. 7	by D. Riazanov A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

To Commemorate Ruthenberg's Birthday—Fight the War Danger.

Had Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg lived he would have been forty-five years old today. Young in years, he was at the time of his death already a veteran in the ranks of the revolution. It is impossible to commemorate the birth of Ruthenberg without recalling, in face of the present war danger, his role in the American labor movement precisely ten years ago at this time. In the dark days of this country's entrance into the world war, when frenzied mobs of maddened jingoes were howling in the wake of the warmongers, when the old national leaders of the Socialist Party, of which Ruthenberg was the local leader in Cleveland, were wallowing in the slough of sentimental pacifism, perverting the revolutionary movement into pro-German channels or shouting with the jingoes, Ruthenberg defied them all and took the lead in the anti-draft agitation which led to his first arrest and imprisonment.

Ten years ago, in the face of the last world war, our late leader gave to the American labor movement a militant example of how a revolutionist should face the task of combating the criminal slaughter of workers by the imperialist butchers.

Today, when Britain is openly striving to provoke war against the Soviet Union, when the United States imperialists carry on their own conspiracies in their own interests with the same object in view, when the mighty financial power of Wall Street is used to finance white guard governments in Europe, when the ink is hardly dry on an American loan to the fascist dictator, Pilsudski of Poland, it is not difficult to perceive the fact that the United States is following its own policies against the Soviet Union in backing the servile governments that are forever on the auction bloc, for sale to the highest bidder to carry on their campaigns of forgery, provocation and murder against the workers and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, or to engage in any debased task that may be set them by their buyers, the imperialist masters of the capitalist world.

In the last war Ruthenberg, in the thick of the fight and in face of the greatest peril, established himself as a courageous leader of the masses. He, more than any other individual, came to personify the American Communist movement that arose out of the war, and the collapse of the old social-democratic parties of the Second (Socialist) International. In America, as in other countries, a tremendous impetus was given to the development of the revolutionary movement by the brilliant achievements of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Arising from the identical causes that caused the collapse of the old International the Russian revolution became a tremendous revolutionizing factor in the labor movement of the world. Comrade Ruthenberg was among the very first of the American leaders to appreciate its full significance and its implications for the future of the labor movement in this country. From the first he was the most able defender of the Russian workers' and peasants' government and, at the time of his death, was taking the lead in the fight against the war danger, whose ominous clouds were already lowering upon the horizon.

Only by a relentless fight against imperialism and the threat of war can we pay tribute to our dead leader, whose birth we today commemorate.

Sheffield Journeys to Rapid City.

The American ambassador to Mexico, James R. Sheffield, responsible for the recent diplomatic scandal that swept over him when President Calles called his bluff on his military threats, is the most recent visitor to the summer resort of the asthmatic president of the United States. Sheffield is slated for the discard because the dirty scheme of the administration to terrorize the Mexican president by pretending to reveal to him the plans for American military intervention failed to terrorize him into yielding to the demands of Wall Street. When Calles published to the world the alleged military plans of Sheffield in Mexico City, and "Nervous Nelly" Kellogg in the state department at Washington declared the documents had been stolen and then altered by forgers to make it appear that the peace-loving, gentle, child-like government of the United States was planning military intervention. This excuse was too lame and was greeted with derisive laughter because of its crudity.

Sheffield will probably not return to Mexico City. Henry L. Stimson, the diplomatic flunkey who helped the gunmen of Wall Street disarm the Nicaraguan liberal forces in order that Diaz, the chosen president of the American imperialists, could hold undisputed sway, is proposed as successor to Sheffield.

The individual who serves as Wall Street's ambassador in Mexico is unimportant. What is important is the vicious imperialist policy being conducted in Mexico in order to protect the interests of the Rockefeller oil concern, the Guggenheimer mining interests and Hearst's land interests and to extend in general American imperialist power in Central and South America.

The workers of the United States ought to fight against the vicious policy of the government in Mexico and do everything in their power to aid the Mexican workers and peasants drive from their land the agents of the oil and mining trusts and of the banking houses of Wall Street.

The Klan Explosion in Indiana.

Hoosier politicians are all hunting their holes because of the recent interview of a district attorney with David C. Stephenson, former imperial dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan, now serving a life term in the penitentiary for fiendishly torturing to death in the process of a most depraved debauch a young woman named Madge Oberholzer. Stephenson, for a number of years the most powerful political boss among the republican grafters in Indiana, a friend of the late President Harding, of Harry M. Daugherty and the rest of the Ohio gang, used his position in the hooded order

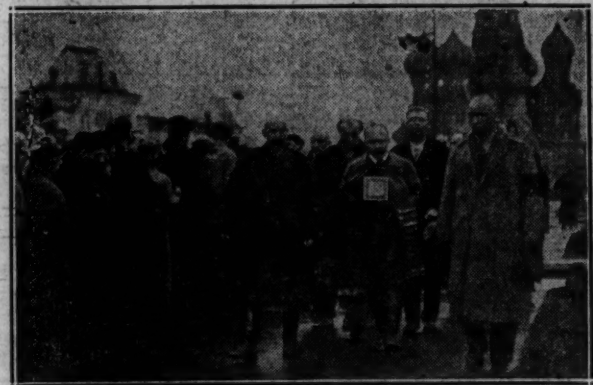
Ruthenberg's Place in American Labor Movement

CARRYING RUTHENBERG URN



At the Moscow railroad station, Smeral, of Czechoslovakia, member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, has just received the urn from Comrade Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who can be seen behind Smeral and Yakolev, commandant of Moscow.

TO THE WALL OF THE KREMLIN



Bukharin carrying the urn from in front of Lenin's tomb, where the speeches were made at Comrade Ruthenberg's Moscow funeral services, to the wall of the Kremlin. Behind Bukharin are Kolaroff and Engdahl. Behind Kolaroff is Platinsky.

In the development of the labor movement, as in all other social institutions, certain individuals come to personify certain stages. In the history of American labor five men stand out as embodiments of various stages—Terence V. Powderly, Samuel M. Gompers, Daniel DeLeon, Eugene V. Debs and C. E. Ruthenberg. All of these men, with the exception of DeLeon, lived through the world war, but only one of them can be said to have represented the interests of the working class after the war. That one was Ruthenberg who, at the time of his death last March, was the highest type of American labor leader yet produced in the United States. Not only did he possess the organizational ability, the broad experience in the best of the older leaders, but he possessed a Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the movement that made him the superior of any of them.

However, we do not yield to the illusion that it was Ruthenberg who created the environment in which he worked, but that he himself was the best product of the new labor movement that arose out of the agony and ashes of the great imperialist convulsion known as the world war.

The Labor Reactionaries. Of the five men we have chosen as typical of certain stages and who played prominent parts in the labor movement the first two, Powderly and Gompers, were avowedly reactionary at the time of their deaths, but both of them had played parts at certain stages. Powderly became the leading figure in that amorphous mixture of labor elements, small shopkeepers, professionals, known as the Knights of Labor. Defeated on the field of economic struggle it lapsed into weird unscientific and utopian cooperative ventures that were fast superseded by the terrific tempo of capitalist development. In the great labor upheavals of the 80's Powderly cut a sorry figure in his fight against the eight-hour movement and his own organization was swept into the movement in spite of him.

The leader of the more advanced forces of labor that took issue with Powderly and the Knights of Labor was Samuel M. Gompers, head of the newly-created American Federation of Labor. But the great clash of class interests that culminated in the Haymarket bomb disaster sent Gompers scurrying for a safe refuge. As years passed his cowardice in face of the capitalist enemy changed into the courage of a conscious lackey of the powers that be when he was chosen to attack the militant elements of the labor movement. One treachery followed upon another until early in the nineties it was plain to every thoughtful worker that Gompers was nothing more nor less than the chief labor lieutenant of capitalism in America.

The Socialist Leaders. With a fair understanding of Marxian criticism, Daniel DeLeon, leader of the socialist labor party of that day, assailed both Powderly and Gompers and for a considerable time gained a powerful following. His inability correctly to apply Marxian tactics inside the ranks of working class organizations soon resulted in his playing directly into the hands of the reactionaries by deserting the main stream of the labor movement and trying to organize new socialist-controlled "pure" unions.

Considerable impetus was given to the agitation for dual unions by the great American Railway Union strike of the early nineties, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs who later, under the influences of certain social-democrats, used the organization, after its defeat by the combined forces of the government and the railroad companies, as the basis for the organization of the socialist party. For years Debs was the principal socialist propagandist in the country, though he never played an important role in the leading political and organizational work of that party. In

of native-born white, protestant, one hundred per cent Americans, to shield him in his degenerate practices. His eventual undoing was not so much because his prosecutors were revolted at his assaults upon the young woman, but because his political star was on the wane in the inner circles of the klan. Convicted and sentenced, Stephenson expected his former associates of the night-shirt brigade to secure his release. Months dragged into years and he still remains in the penitentiary. Hence, as a matter of self-preservation, the former grand dragon turns upon his associates. The governor of the state, the mayor of Indianapolis and other luminaries are wondering where the lightning will strike. Senator Jim Watson has retired to his apartment in Rushville, Indiana, and would like to pull the cavity in after him—at least until the storm blows over.

Just how far Stephenson has gone in his exposing of the graft and corruption of the republican-klan machine in Indiana, is not known and may never be known, for the simple reason that steps will be taken to release him or in some other way stop the scandal. The shady election practices, the most brazen ballot-box stuffing and bribery of the electorate has become the ordinary procedure in Indiana, just as it is in Ohio, where Daugherty and Harding reigned supreme, or as it is in Illinois under the Len Small gang, or in Pennsylvania under the Mellon-Vare-Fisher corruptionists.

We do not refer to the case of Stephenson because of any moral indignation against him. He is no better nor worse than any other political boss in this country. We expose such creatures in order that workers may come to hold in the utmost contempt the public servants of the capitalist governments in the various states and in the nation and to despise the hirelings of capitalism in the labor movement who tell workers to support candidates of the old parties of capitalism, instead of creating their own labor party against the parties of Wall Street.

spite of this he did personify the early stages of that party—a fiery militancy vitiated by a sentimentalism strongly flavored with christian socialism and populism.

The Crucible of World War.

When the world war broke upon humanity DeLeon had been dead for almost a year. What his attitude toward the war might have been never known. He did not, however, in his writings seem able to grasp the great changes that had taken place and the transition from competitive capitalism into imperialism, characterized by Lenin as the "final stage of capitalism" passed by him unnoticed. Powderly, an old man at the outbreak of the war, played no part in the labor movement. He had long enjoyed the quiet of a soft government job, the reward of the executive committee of the capitalist class for his treachery to the working class. The record of Gompers is too well known and too odious to need extended comment. So anxious was he to serve his bloody masters that he descended to depths of depravity to which ordinary vassals of capitalism would shrink from contemplating. Using his office in the interests of the imperialist war-mongers of Wall Street during the war, he became their most militant defender against the revival of the labor movement after the war. He passed away, faithful to the last to those whom he had so long served, with maudlin patriotic twaddle upon his lips, and his remains were accorded a place of honor alongside the graves of some of the biggest capitalists this country has produced. Debs, who also never perceived the significance of the imperialist era, viewed the war as a

gigantic crime against humanity and opposed it upon purely sentimental grounds. The watch-words of the nineties fell flat when uttered before the working class audiences after the world war. For his opposition to the war Debs was finally sent to prison.

Revolutionary Fight Against War.

While the nation was preparing to slaughter its youth and young manhood in the interest of the investment of the House of Morgan in Europe and when congress had passed the draft law with the intention of conscripting the youth into the human slaughter house only a handful of members of the socialist party dared raise the demand for opposition to the war and call upon those within draft age to refuse to register. The outstanding leader of this group was Comrade Ruthenberg, then secretary of the city central committee of the socialist party of Cleveland, Ohio, who made his living working in an office of a clothing concern. He was the first man in the United States arrested for opposition to the draft and for his activity was discharged from the first for which he worked and became for the first time (June, 1917) a paid official of the party. From that time onward Ruthenberg was a national figure in the movement. He with Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles Baker served jail terms

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet through the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

after being convicted for opposing the imperialist war.

Upon his release from jail at the close of the war Ruthenberg was the one outstanding national figure in the old labor movement that cast his lot with the Communist movement in this country. In his own life he personified the best traditions of the old party carried over into the period of world revolution. Despising the treachery of creatures of the Powderly and Gompers calibre, he at the same time avoided the mechanical, almost grotesque Marxism that characterized DeLeon, and although being the equal of Debs in courage and ability as an organizer he avoided the sentimental swamps of utopianism and correctly interpreted events in the labor movement in the light of Marxist-Leninist analysis.

Even with the fragmentary facts brought out in this brief sketch before him the worker can easily perceive that of all the outstanding figures in the American labor movement Ruthenberg alone represented the highest type of labor leader yet produced in the class struggles in America, and in the light of present threats of a new world war against the Soviet Union and for further division of the world among the imperialist powers his work is as valuable and as effective today as it was while he was still fighting at the head of our revolutionary forces.

Observations on War and Revolution by Ruthenberg

"We find at the beginning of the war in 1914, that there had developed during the preceding decades the imperialist policy in all the great capitalist nations; notably in England and in Germany."

"The struggle for concessions, the struggle for what we now might call 'mandatories,' or colonies, had been going on for a long term of years. We found repeatedly that the governments came in conflict with each other, as for instance, France and Germany over Morocco. The questions at stake were questions as to which country should have the right to exploit this unexploited, undeveloped territory. These conflicts in the governments fought the battles, thru diplomacy, of the capitalist class, reflected the imperialist process, the development of imperialism, the securing of these concessions for the benefit of the home capitalist."

"IT IS OUT OF THIS PROCESS THAT THE WAR DEVELOPED. IT IS OUT OF THIS PROCESS THAT OTHER WARS WILL DEVELOP IN THE FUTURE, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SOCIALIST ANALYSIS."—Testimony in New York trial—1920.

"During the world war the system of production in Europe, as well as its financial system, was undermined. The European capitalist countries are unable to produce as much as they did before the war. This sharpens the struggle between the workers and the capitalists because the capitalists try to put the losses on the backs of the workers and make them accept a lower standard of life. None of the European countries have been able to overcome the forces of destruction of capitalism let loose by the war."

"While the United States was not affected the same way because it was not so deeply involved in the war and made great profits out of it during the first two and a half years of the war, it has become the greatest imperialist country and is exploiting all parts of the world. This development of American imperialism will lead to new wars which, as well as its financial system, was undermined. The European capitalist countries are unable to produce as much as they did before the war. This sharpens the struggle between the workers and the capitalists because the capitalists try to put the losses on the backs of the workers and make them accept a lower standard of life. None of the European countries have been able to overcome the forces of destruction of capitalism let loose by the war."

"The government which will be established as the result of the revolutionary struggles of the workers will be a workers' and farmers' government—that is, it must be a government which will use its powers against the capitalists just as the capitalists now use the power of the government against the workers."—From "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join."

Final Reservations For Russian Trip Must Be Made Now

The first group of fifty American tourists visiting Soviet Russia will sail on the Swedish-American motor liner, "Gripsholm," July 14th.

This group of American tourists are made up of men and women from all walks of life. There are lawyers, doctors, nurses, teachers, business men and a fairly representative group of workers from the various trades and occupations.

There are a number of reservations still open and registration for this first trip will close today, Saturday, July 9th.

Those desiring to sail on July 14th or make such trip to Russia in the future should communicate with the World Tourists, Inc., Room 803, 41 Union Square, New York.

Furriers' Wives to Hit At Police Brutality at Demonstration in Bronx

Bronx women are urged to attend the mass demonstration at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue, Bronx, to protest against the police brutality against striking left wing furriers.

Kate Gitlow, Rose Worts and Fannie Warshafsky as well as a number of other women prominent in the labor movement will address the demonstration.

The demonstration will be held under the auspices of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers' Council No. 1.

Notice to Comrades.

Notice is hereby given that owing to a reorganization in our personnel, Thomas Garai is no longer connected with THE DAILY WORKER. Party units, DAILY WORKER agents and sympathetic organizations are asked to take notice of this announcement and act accordingly.—Bert Miller, for the Management Committee of THE DAILY WORKER.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JULY 9th, 1927.

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

COOLIDGE is wooing the farmers. Like a real practical man, he is combining pleasure with business. He has transferred his headquarters to South Dakota and is carefully spreading a net of political manipulations to catch the farmers' votes in the coming presidential elections.

There is, of course, a good deal of comedy in all this business. His political sermons, his fishing expeditions, his little interviews with so-called "dirt" farmers, the whole pastoral and idyllic atmosphere that has been created around the summer White House—all this presents excellent material for a first class humorist. But it would be a serious mistake to dismiss the entire matter as mere Coolidgeism. Because what is now taking place in South Dakota is a real political struggle, a class struggle, in which big capital is leading the offensive against the poor and working farmers of the United States.

There are really two big objectives that the Coolidge administration has set out to achieve through the president's expedition into South Dakota. One is to break down the farmers' opposition to Coolidge and the other is to kill the Lowden boom or the possibility of any other so-called western candidate against Coolidge. If the present incumbent of the White House succeeds in this, he and the republican party will undoubtedly receive the support of large sections of big and medium capital in the coming elections. If he fails, several things are likely to happen, none of which will be any too pleasing to Coolidge and to the present republican machine.

Coolidge must therefore work hard. And so he does. He is pursuing his old strategy of dividing the farmers by trying to conciliate the rich at the expense of the poor and middle farmers. He dangles before the eyes of the well-to-do farmers the promise of government aid to cooperative marketing societies and the extension of credit terms for marketing surplus crops. But he continues to resist stubbornly any of the basic provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill. He does so for the reason that the capitalist class is opposed to these provisions. In fact, the capitalists of the United States would resist any legislation tending to curb or even seriously regulate the handling of agricultural products on the home and world markets. All the friendly talk of Coolidge about cooperative marketing is hollow and meaningless because the basic condition that he attaches to it is that the grain speculators and big bankers continue to dominate the trade and its fortunes. And as long as this condition prevails, no real farm relief is possible.

Lowden's flirtations with the farmers are pretty nearly of the same kind as those of Coolidge. With this important difference that Lowden's agreement with the McNary-Haugen bill shows him to be more consistently in favor of the rich farmers than Coolidge is. In other words, the well-to-do elements among the farmers have in Lowden a more reliable friend than they can ever expect to find in Coolidge. Thus, as far as the rich capitalist

(Continued on Page Two)

The Industrial Squad—The Bosses' Cossacks

By JOSEPH ZACK

THE war has brought many innovations in its wake, various adaptations of fascism according to the varied needs the employers have in each country. In New York we have in the city's police force an institution called the Industrial Squad. This force is supposed to preserve "law and order" in industrial disputes and has under its authority the uniformed police whenever its activities call for it.

Perhaps many workers don't know that the underworld, that is that part of the population consisting of gangsters, thieves, murderers, etc., have anything to do with strikes, with employers' associations, or with anti-labor law enforcement and nowadays even with control of unions. If the workers don't know this they had better get acquainted, as this is the outfit that plays a very important role in all strike-breaking combinations. The Industrial Squad fits into this like a head into a body.

The law permits picketing, it permits organizing, but just try and do it and you will find your pickets arrested under all kinds of subterfuges, restrictions will be imposed, the pickets will be clubbed or even gassed, as in Passaic. Injunctions or no injunctions, law or no law, the employers in control of the local and state or federal government will find a way to do it brutally and thoroughly enough by indirect terrorization and if necessary, laws are passed or injunctions issued for the purpose. Quite often they do the job even without these formalities. The usual procedure in important strikes in big cities is in many ways different from methods used in smaller localities.

Let us give a brief illustration of what takes place. When a strike is brewing in any trade in New York the employers' association thru its law department gets in touch with certain detective agencies and the police captain of the territory. These detective agencies have their connections with organized professional bands of gangsters, who for the proper amount are ready to do all kinds of jobs on the pickets, the mildest being a plain ordinary beating. Stabbing, breaking arms, nose, jaw, or fingers have their extra prices. To break a workers'

neck, smash his skull, or murder him, are specialties priced accordingly. Quite often the bosses' association is in direct touch with the gangs, without any intermediaries. Here is how a job is done.

The police having been properly instructed by "higher ups" and for special consideration given the cop on the beat, the eyes of the law enforcers look the other way or take a walk. Gangsters in automobiles come upon the scene, bounce on the pickets, slash, stab and leave them laying there bloody. Quite often such jobs are made one after the other. The gang in machines disappear as quickly as they come. Sometimes in the dark of night and quite often in open daylight and even in the most congested parts of the city, such jobs are done. If the pickets are not enough intimidated by this and if they still insist, there is the injunction, like in the last cloakmakers' strike, with wholesale arrests and open suppression of picketing by uniformed police. Arrests, fines, etc. do a great deal to empty the union's treasury.

All this used to be done in the past in an unsystematical, accidental and inefficient way. Moreover, the unions under reactionary leadership used to hire professional underworld gangsters to counteract the terrorizing tactics of the bosses. Quite often the bosses' gangsters were bought by the union or vice versa. In many cases on record the gangsters took pay from both sides. A regulator had to be put on this business. Particularly so with the rise of militant unionism the underworld arm of the bosses had to be systematized and made more reliable. Hence our bourgeois city fathers created this new institution, the Industrial Squad.

Big strapping fellows, comparable only to cossacks, with murky animal faces, guerillas in human form, some of them formerly union officials, other shady underworld characters, sluggers, former experienced patrolmen—this is the outfit. They are familiar with the underworld and know the leading gangsters that sometimes work for the union's side, "the Frenchies," "little Augies," "Jack Noys," etc.

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EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from Page One)

farmers are concerned, Lowden is an incomparably better candidate for them than Coolidge.

But how about the middle, the poor and the working farmers? What do they stand to gain by Lowden as against Coolidge? This is the important question. And the answer to it is: Nothing. Lowden's agrarian program, assuming that he is a sincere adherent of the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill, would at best serve the interests of the rich and partly of the middle farmers. The great mass of those farmers that are seriously suffering from the effects of the agrarian crisis would not be relieved at all by the curse and methods of Lowden. This must inevitably happen not only because of the total inadequacy of the measures championed by Lowden personally but also because he is a prominent politician of the republican party—the party of capitalists—which is not going to permit the strengthening of the farmers' position with respect to the grain speculators and big bankers.

The poor and working farmers must look for farm relief elsewhere. Neither Coolidge nor Lowden, neither the republican nor the democratic party, are agencies fit for the job of aiding the poor farmers. The way to actual agrarian relief is the way of organized political struggle of the farming masses themselves, through their own organizations, and in alliance with the workingclass organized in a party of its own.

THERE is one good thing—and only one—about the three power "disarmament" conference in Geneva. It offers a splendid demonstration of the fact that the imperialist interests of the capitalists of the United States and England cannot be reconciled, that sooner or later, unless a successful, proletarian revolution intervenes in the meanwhile, these two capitalist powers will come to an armed clash precipitating a new world war.

In the conduct of the British delegation at the Geneva conference there is nothing particularly new except perhaps an unusual amount—unusual for the cool and composed British aristocracy—of heated emotionalism, caused undoubtedly by the desperate state of affairs of the declining British imperialism. The ruling classes of the British Empire seem to find it very hard to become accustomed to the fact that England no longer holds the first place in world imperialist politics. There is still a good deal of imperialist illusion in the minds of English capitalists. But these illusions are being knocked out pretty fast by the realities of the world situation and by the aggressiveness and militant self-assertion of American imperialism.

Study the conduct of the American delegates to the Geneva conference and you will find the other side of the present world picture—the growing ascendancy of American imperialism. These American delegates, comparatively unimportant and little known persons by themselves, speak the powerful and arrogant voice of American big monopolistic capital. This voice has already made its will known in Geneva quite plainly. It is that American imperialism is out to dominate the world and in order to accomplish this aim it is determined to become as strong a sea power as England and later on even stronger.

The technical discussion among the experts as to the present relative naval strength of America, England and Japan is of course important. It shows that none of these capitalist powers really abided by the so-called Washington agreement which established the 5:5:3 ratio for capital ships. Each one was trying to cheat the other two. The party which proved particularly guilty in that respect was England. That is why the United States government initiated the Geneva conference. And that is also why the American imperialists are so militant in their present attempt to reduce England's naval strength and to increase their own.

Those who expected real disarmament, or even a reasonable limitation of naval armaments, are bound to be severely disappointed. The Geneva conference is nothing more than another phase in the struggle between American and British imperialism for sea power and world domination. The best that can come out of it is some sort of a fake understanding under cover of which each of the parties concerned will continue to cheat the others until such time as American imperialism finds the moment opportune to step out from under cover and take charge of the situation by sheer force of arms.

The American workingclass, the American farmers and all those exploited by the ruling class of the United States must face the present situation frankly and honestly. More pacifism of the old traditional style will not do any more. It is more than futile to expect big monopolistic capital to give up the struggle for world domination—"merely" because it leads to war which some pacifically inclined persons do not like. Nor will the cry against the Coolidge imperialism accomplish anything substantial—a cry in which even the sponsors of Lowden's candidacy are indulging somewhat—unless this cry is backed by real mass organization of workers, farmers and poor middle classes of the cities, waging a consistent and militant fight of a serious political nature not alone against Coolidge but also against all those forces whose will Coolidge is putting into effect.

The Letter in the Cement Barrel

A Story—By HAIAMA TOSAKI.

(Translated By Vera and Violet Mitkovsky).

MATSUDO TODZO'S work was opening barrels of cement. On opening the barrel, he measured the cement into boxes which a machine picked up and shot down a wooden slide. The machine waited for no man, and for eleven hours each day, this man stood between the boxes and barrels with a shovel in his hands; eleven hours in clouds of cement dust.

Matsudo Todzo was an ordinary laborer and during the eleven hours of his working day he had but one desire, to free his nose from dust. His head, shoulders and eyelashes and moustache were covered with cement dust, and in the nose the dust formed a sort of hard iron ore. He found no time to blow his nose. The machine spits out cement ten times per second and he must not miss a single time. At mid-day there was a half-hour interval, occupied in consuming a handful of rice, cleaning the machine, and, what could not be called rest, that instant when his numbed hands could reach his nose. The cement penetrated through the nose to the lungs, blood, the whole body.

So it was everyday, so it was today; but today, shoveling the cement from a barrel into a box, Matsudo Todzo saw a small box.

"Odd," he thought, but there was no time to think more, the machine waits for no man.

He picked up the box. It was light. He shoved it into the pocket of his apron and continued to shovel.

The day seemed long, and knocking out the bottoms of barrels of cement, crawling towards him on a belt, he reflected that there could be no money in the box, and so forgot all about it.

At sunset, the concrete was finished, the machine slowed down, the working day was ended. In the stream of a hose which supplied the machine with water Matsudo Todzo washed the dust from his hands and face, knotted the furoshiki round his neck, a kerchief in which he carried his meagre lunch, and set out to walk home—with precious thoughts of eating, drinking and sleeping.

The power house on which he was working would be finished soon, and then he would have to look for work again.

In the twilight, lifting its snows to the sky, loomed the majestic Enaiama. At its feet, boiling and roaring, foamed the Kisogara Nature, the same now as a thousand years ago. The evening cool chilled the tired body of Matsudo Todzo. The grandeur of nature made him think bitterly of the seventh child which his wife would shortly present to him, that it would come, not considering anything, in the coldest part of the year, as if to spite him, that his two yens would not buy enough rice, that he was tired of everything, that—that.

The thoughts of Matsudo Todzo were sombre, his spirits low.

Then he remembered the little box which lay in his pocket. He took it out and wiped it on his trousers. It was firmly fastened with nails and bore no address or inscription.

Matsudo dashed the box against a stone, but it did not break. He swore, and in that temper when one wants to trample the whole world underfoot, he kicked the little box violently.

The box fell open and rolled off. From it Matsudo took some old rags, and wrapped in them, found a folded paper.

This is what was written on the paper:

"I am a working woman in the cement factory where I sew sacks for the cement. My husband, my

beloved, worked at the grinder, shoveling broken stones. On the morning of the seventh of November, he was lifting a large stone into the machine when he slipped and fell into the machine together with the stone. The machine was not stopped. He was buried in the stones and the machine chopped his body into pieces, and spit out bloody fragments. This machine passed the pieces of his body on to another, where, between steel blades, and in a terrific roaring, his body was ground to powder. His flesh, his bones, and his soul became cement dust. He became cement, he, my beloved. Only the rags of his working clothes remained. I gathered these rags and wrote this letter and buried them in the barrel of cement which you have opened today.

"Are you a worker? If you are, have mercy and answer me. I want to know what happens to the cement of my husband's bones. Are you a stone mason or a carpenter? I want to know if my husband will become a theatre corridor or a prison wall? You are a worker, do not use this cement for such buildings.

"Write and tell me, where is my husband? In the West or in the East? Far or near? Where is he in cement, and how will he resurrect?

"These pieces of his working clothes are a gift to you. They are saturated with sweat and stone dust, such sweat as yours, and such dust as that in which you work."

Matsudo walked on. The sky had grown almost black and Kisogara roared in darkness. Only Enaiama dreamed among the stars.

Subway Chant

Facial lines obliterated
Under sweat-ooze,
Pushing, grunting, trampling bodies,
Male and female,
Merged into one monstrous body,
Centipedal,
Caterpillar in its motions.
Slothful furor
Breathings thick and warm and flavored
Dankly mingled,
Were sucked in, then exhaled
Freshly tainted,
To be breathed again and issue
Evil-odored.
Tight-embracing men and women
Wedged together
Faint with beast-heat; swayed together
As the long train
Tunnel-thundered; rocked together,
Soft and hard flesh.
The discomforting contortions
Of taut torsos
Ecstasised the primal surge
Erogenously;
A fantastic rite of Phallic
Sect of zealots.

—LAURENCE S. ROSS.



Psychological Preparation for War

By E. H. HIMAUKA

WE have only to hark back a few years to recall how the American press, with its stories of German atrocities—outrageous lies, for the most—whipped the spark of public opinion into a roaring flame with but one idea—to crush that terrible monster beyond the seas and make the world "safe for democracy."

Now we see the British press casting about with its long talons and preparing the minds of British subjects for war on the U. S. S. R.

We see the press of England swinging public opinion into accord with the ideas of a certain few individuals whose one and only object is to quash the proletarian movement within their domain. They dare not proceed alone. The opinion of the public is too powerful a factor to be ignored.

Under the title "Nicholas II of Russia," by C. Hagberg Wright, we have the Quarterly Review of London, for the quarter ending April, 1927, praising the late tsar of Russia, and creating the impression that a more righteous and noble ruler never held power in any country.

The somewhat lengthy articles comes to a conclusion in this manner:

"Late one evening the president of the Soviet came up to his room followed by Red guards. He warned them that it was time to leave as the approaching 'Whites' made it necessary. The whole family and the very few servants accompanying them dressed and descended the narrow stairs of the little house. The terrible tragedy that followed has left its lasting stain on humanity."

The subtle manner in which public opinion is being poisoned against the Soviet Union would pass undetected unless one were on the lookout for it.

Now we have The English Review (London) for May, tossing additional fuel to the flames without making any bones about it, under the title "Socialist Songs—a Twenty Year Anthology," by J. R. Raynes:

"Song makes a peculiar appeal to the emotions, and many causes have been carried on the inspiration of song. Accepting a general principle without developing illustrations at too great length, I want to remind readers of the English Review that history and song are moving together in these post-war days and to demonstrate that the songs which assisted Lenin and Trotsky in the Russian Revolution are being used sedulously in this country with a similar object."

This is fair warning to the individual who hopes that the white and blue on the Union Jack may never change into red. There is already too much red on the British flag as it is. He is therefore cautioned against giving tune to any song but that which is in praise of his flag and the land over which it waves.

Mr. Raynes does not forget to take a healthy kick at "The Red Flag"—but the first favorite in today's collection is that mournful dirge of Jim Connell's, "The Red Flag."

"Where all the dreadful things recounted in those neurotic verses occurred, or when, if ever, I have not discovered, but I have found positive evidence that the red flag of Communism has inspired the slaughter of thousands of untried and unoffensive persons who were not identified with the proletarian mob. Other favorites reveal a similar relish for the morbid expression of grief and oppression."

This leads the reader to believe that the proletarian cause is an unworthy one. The opinion naturally forms that hundreds of innocent persons are intentionally slaughtered in every clash for the proletarian cause. But let us bring Mr. Raynes' article to an end—" . . . It is only necessary in conclusion to emphasize the militant note of open challenge to society which is being sounded under the inspiration of Moscow. This is the 'Song of the Red Army.'"

"Songs like these are being used to stimulate workers' defense corps in this country, to provoke direct action for political purposes, to spread disaffection in the Dominions, and to create a violent upheaval in India. What is to be done with such a disease in the body politic? It calls for prompt operation, and dalliance involves the danger of more serious consequences. There is no obscurity about their intentions. Should there be any hesitation about the reply?"

Now the reader has been thoroughly warned. His mind is prepared for almost any course of action that may be taken by the officials of the government.

But this is not all. The Contemporary Review (London), for June, does a little stirring among glowing coals of public opinion, with an article by Dortha Hosie entitled "Moukden to Moscow,"—"Moukden" incidentally being the British manner of spelling "Mukden."

It is an outline of a trip from China over the trans-Siberian railway to Moscow, by two English ladies:

"When we passed the fir-clad Ural mountains with their brown trout streams and reedy pools, and settled down to the thousands of miles of rolling Siberian steppes, a Bolshevik lady of sincere convictions would invite a German and myself to her coupe for a symposium of the Bolshevik faith. He was a diplomat of liberal views; whose reputation



for moderation had not been exaggerated; a big, quiet man, he would listen with a half smile."

Here we have a German diplomat smiling at the Bolshevik idea. The reader does not even stop to ponder over this. Yet it leaves an impression upon his mind which will some day rise to the surface. The German now turns to one of the ladies and remarks with a sigh: "The world owes Germany one debt at least; namely, that she stands as a buffer between Communism and western Europe."

"We were as interested in the evidences and practices of Bolshevism as in its faith. At Omsk we heard rumors of the new highway which General Feng Yu-hsiang was building from thence to the northwest corner of China—a road 'not to be trodden by imperialist feet.' Along it he can receive help from his Soviet friends without their having to reach him by way of Vladivostok or through Manchuria where highly organized Japanese opposition might supplement Marshal Chang Tso-lin's efforts."

The ladies were dissatisfied with Bolshevism. They failed to grasp the idea.

" . . . it seemed to mean that if everybody could

not have a car, nobody could have a car; which did not sound like sense . . ."

However, Bolshevism has accomplished one thing upon which she must pass favorable comment:

" . . . No longer does the sigh of the political prisoner resound through these steppes or weigh on the heart, however many the other burdens may be."

She brings her article to an end which leaves the reader with a doubtful opinion of Russia's destiny: "The uncertainty is whether the toleration of other nationalities will last. It means so much, not only to Europe, but to Asia. For Europe and Asia are one. Russia, which used to divide is now setting herself to be the connecting link. And this link she owes, whether she remembers it or not, to the past with which, she likes to imagine, she has broken forever."

There is nothing permanent about Russia today if the above is to be accepted literally. This helps the average reader who never bothers to read more than one side of the question to form his opinion of Russia.

Now that a large body of public opinion has been stripped of almost all ideas that had been contrary to the prevailing opinions of the press, we see the Scotland Yard operatives boldly dash up to the Soviet trade headquarters and with a crash that echoes around the globe, tear down the doors and enter.

Only a few resent these undiplomatic actions of British authority. The mind of the masses has been sufficiently poisoned to make any form of action against the Soviet Union and its proletarian ideas within English territory, a safe line of procedure for British diplomacy. London lost no time in requesting Moscow to withdraw the Soviet mission and trade delegation. Which has caused the London Nation (May 28th) to view the situation with misgivings:

"Manifestly these are grave decisions, which must do material injury to British trade, and which are fraught with serious potentialities to international relations. Are they wise or reasonable decisions?"

But the severing of diplomatic relations has only served to add volume to the increasing flame of public opinion against Russia.

It was with a shock that the press of the world received the news from Warsaw that Peter Volkoff, Soviet ambassador to Poland, had been shot down while standing on the platform of a railroad station, by a monarchist advocate, Boris Koverda.

The situation has become critical.

Will the British press fan the flames until it is beyond control?

It is too early to know what the mass comment of the British press on the situation is.

We have but to wait to see.

BEFORE THE END

Before the end, comrades, before the end,
How many of us alive today will stand
Helpless to press a sentenced comrade's hand,
Knowing we look our last upon a friend,
Comrades, before the end?

Comrades, before the end, before the end,
How many faithful known to us will fall
Lonely beside some unwindowed prison-wall,
And lie deprived of help or hope of friend,
Comrades, before the end?

Before the far-off end, the far-off end,
How many heads the careless eye now meets
Will lie fallen along the bloody streets,
With none to ease their struggles or attend,
Comrades, before the end?

Before we make an end, a bitter end,
How many faces looked upon today,
Will our own hands be called to make away,
Because a friend proved treacherous to a friend,
Comrades, before the end?

Comrades, before the end, before the end,
How many strong who swore they could defy
Reverse forever will slacken, fail and die?
How many will despair as friend by friend
Passes before the end?

Yet we who struggle on, today alive,
Let never for an instant our purpose bend,
The clubbed, the maimed, the shot, the prison-penned;
But let our merciless steadfastness survive
Our bodies at the end.

—WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.



INTERNAL DISORDER IN FASCIST ITALY
 CASTOR-OILERS & SO CALLED INTELLECTUALS IN BITTER FACONAL STRIFE. NEWS ITEM



Mussolini's War Threats

By G. AQUILA

ON the 26th of May Mussolini delivered a "great" speech, lasting several hours, in the fascist "parliament." He spoke exclusively for the fascist deputies. He began with the form of address: "Honorable fascist deputies!", whereby he wished ostentatiously to show that he took no notice of the few "liberal" deputies who had appeared at the sitting of the Chamber under the leadership of Giolitti.

The speech of Mussolini gives a really miserable picture of the "great achievements" of the "fascist revolution" in the sphere of public health, administration, police, etc.

In regard to the population question he stated, according to the official parliamentary report:

"I have introduced taxation of unmarried people which will, perhaps, be followed in the not distant future by the taxation of childless marriages. (Hear, hear!)"

"The taxation of unmarried people yields a revenue to the state treasury of 40 to 50 millions lira a year. But do you really believe that I introduced this tax solely for this purpose? By no means! I have made use of this tax in order to accelerate the growth of the population."

Let us speak plainly. What are 40 million Italians compared with 90 million Germans and 200 million Slavs? Or let us turn to the West: what are 40 million Italians compared with 40 million French plus the 90 million inhabitants of their colonies? or compared with 46 million English plus the 400 million living in their colonies?

Gentlemen, if Italy wished to become a really great power in the world, she must in the second half of this century have more than 60 million inhabitants! For the past five years we have been saying that Italy has too many inhabitants. That is not true!

"If we wish to understand something of the history of Europe in the last fifty years, then we must bear in mind that from 1870 up to the present time France has increased the number of her population by two million, Germany, however, by 24 million and Italy by 10 million."

"If the number of the population declines we shall not be able to establish an empire, but we shall become a colony! It was high time this was said!"

This is how Mussolini deals with the population problem in his speech on "home politics." This extremely imperialistic attitude to the question, which is directed all too plainly against the French "sister nation," is confronted by the depressing fact, which Signor Mussolini had to admit in his speech, that the misery among the town population in Italy is so great, that the number of inhabitants of the biggest industrial centers, in spite of the rapid pace of industrialization, is stagnant and is even going back. We quote from his speech:

"In the year 1926 the population of Turin had declined by 538 compared with 1925. Milan in the same time increased its population by 221 (!) Genoa by 158. And these are the three most industrialized towns of Italy."

After this statement Mussolini consoled himself with the rapid increase of the rural population, in which he wishes to see the guarantee for the realization of his imperialist aims.

The second "home political" question dealt with in his speech was the question of the Brenner frontier. He spoke of the administrative reorganization of the province and referred to the creation of the province of Botzen. Regarding this question Mussolini declared:

"That has nothing whatever to do with the Brenner-frontier. Even if there happened to be a hundred thousand one hundred per cent pure Germans living in the Upper Etch Valley, the Brenner frontier would be sacred and inviolable (loud and prolonged applause. The deputies and also the public in the galleries rise from their seats). And if necessary we would defend it with a war. Even tomorrow! (Hear, hear.)"

"The people living there are nothing but an Italian minority speaking a German dialect as their ordinary language, and this since only half a century. For the rest the problem of minorities speaking a foreign language is an insoluble problem; one can reverse it, but one cannot solve it."

"Those who believed that the creation of the province of Bolzano constituted a present or a concession to the German elements, especially to those turbulent elements on the other side of the Brenner, made a big mistake. That is quite out of the question. The province of Bolzano has been created in order to be able to Italianize this district more quickly!" (Applause.)

The Austrian and German "Fascists," and also Herr Stresemann, who in recent times has not been sparing in his demonstrations of sympathy with the Italian dictator, might take these words to heart! But it is to Herr Stresemann in particular that Mussolini has addressed yet another message. He



sought to prove the necessity of increased military armaments with the following words:

"The picture of Locarno is as follows: France and Germany mutually undertake not to attack each other, and there stands a gendarme on either side of them: England and Italy."

"But in Locarno they have made something more: a chemical preparation—the spirit of Locarno. Now gentlemen, the spirit of Locarno has today—in scarcely two years—considerably lost its color. (Laughter.)"

"What has happened? The so-called Locarno powers are feverishly arming both on land and on sea."

"Then there are happenings which it would be a crime to close our eyes to. Gentlemen, the great Berlin parade of the Stahlhelm took place just recently. There were 120,000 present, which fact in itself would not be of particular interest to us if one of their standards had not borne the following inscription: 'From Trieste to Riga!' It is paradoxical and even idiotic, if you will, but it is a fact. And what

follows? It follows that it is the precise, fundamental and foremost duty of fascist Italy to increase to the highest potentiality all its armed forces on land, on the sea and in the air! (Repeated and prolonged applause.)"

"We must be able at a given moment to mobilize and to arm five million men. We must strengthen our navy. We must see that our air fleet is so numerous and so powerful that the noise of its motors shall drown every other sound on the Peninsula, and that its wings shall darken the sun over our whole country."

"Then, when between 1935 and 1940 we shall stand at the parting of the ways of European history, we shall be able to let our voice be heard and see our rights finally recognized. (Exceedingly enthusiastic and repeated applause.)"

We believe and are convinced that later events will confirm that the speech of Mussolini, at this moment, delivered two days after the breaking off of Anglo-Soviet relations is—along with the action of the English conservative government—the most serious threat of war against the Soviet Union.

One must not lose sight of the connections. The English conservative government has taken the first decisive step. The second step must be the setting up of the widest possible imperialist united front against the Soviet Union. The London conversations of the French president and foreign minister have probably not achieved those immediate positive results which are so urgently necessary for English imperialism. The attitude of Germany, too, is perhaps not such as could completely satisfy the English conservatives. In this situation, therefore, Chamberlain and Churchill send out in advance their ally, Mussolini, whose threatening speech, apparently directed against France and Germany, only serves the purpose of exerting a pressure on these governments, in order in this manner—and on the other hand by promises of England—to bring them finally into the anti-Soviet front.

Whoever wishes to deceive the European proletariat regarding these facts is an open or concealed ally of the imperialists in their campaign not only against the first proletarian state, the Soviet Union, but also against the proletariat of the whole world. He is the worst enemy of the world proletariat, which must rise like one man if it wishes to avert the immediately threatening danger of war before it is too late.



The Industrial Squad—The Bosses' Cossacks

(Continued from Page One)

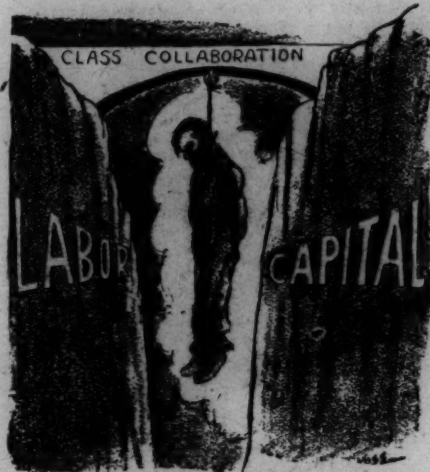
and they know how the game is played. Lately this bunch of plug uglies was amalgamated with another gang of cutthroats, called the Bomb Squad.

This also was a post-war innovation, created for the purpose of harrassing the political labor movement. The Industrial Squad employs a lawyer who handles their business and there surely is plenty of graft. Here is how it works. The squad has its ears to the ground on any organization drive or strike that is about to happen. Connections are made with the employers' association and any employer who want police protection are recommended to this squad. If the employers are wise then an adequate financial contribution will do a great deal to get the proper "service."

Here is what is meant by "proper service." This is one of the cases that became notorious during the last strike of New York subway motormen. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company decided to terrorize the strikers in order thus to perhaps crush the strike. Hence one bright day as the strikers, many of whom are good fighting Irishmen, were leaving their strike hall, they were pounced upon by the sluggers of this big traction company, lead by the Industrial Squad. The strikers were black-jacked right and left, kicked and stabbed, and one had to be carried away in an ambulance with a broken skull. Uniformed police were standing by in case the striking motormen should get the upper hand, ready to use their clubs on them. The strikers, however, who had just held a peaceful meeting, were taken so completely by surprise that they hardly resisted and in a jiffy several of them were laying around in the gutter wounded by the blows of these legalized sluggers. Those who put up a resistance were picked out and finally arrested. Needless to say the gunmen of the company were not caught.

Suppose the Industrial Squad had not been in existence? The company sluggers, if they had dared to do a job like this, would not have had such nicely arranged police protection and leadership. The motormen might have put up a good fight and the police might have even made some "mistakes" and arrested the real offenders. A whole number of things might have gone wrong. In fact, as it was, it was a badly put up job.

The usual method of procedure is that the Industrial Squad organizes, protects and in many ways leads the activities of the gunmen and sluggers of the employers and having command of the uniformed police in this work gives them virtually a free hand to do as they please against the union's pickets, organizers or special committees. The Industrial Squad sees to it that the union's special committee carries no weapons of any kind, while the bosses' gunmen are free to carry guns, knives, black-



jacks, etc. If any member of the union committee puts up a fight, he or she is promptly arrested and sentences are handed out as in the Rosalsky cases, with the bosses' gunmen escaping, and even if caught red-handed and a formal arrest must be made for appearance sake, the gunman is gotten out with very little trouble to himself.

The reader may have been wondering up till now what this article has to do with the title. And will perhaps be surprised to be told that all the machinery of "law" and the underworld thus described, plus the employers' associations, who are all solid with Sigman and Company, these are the real backbone and represent Sigman's strength against the lefts. All this machinery of the employers is at the disposal and is being actively utilized by Sigman and Company against the left wing. We should remember that originally the Industrial Squad was created during the post-war open shop drive to fight the unions. But since nowadays the only unions who do put up a fight against the employers for improvement of conditions for the workers are unions led by the left wing, the Industrial Squad appears to be a creation for their special benefit.

The first entry of the Industrial Squad against the left wing was about two years ago, when A. Beckerman, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Joint Board of New York, or rather the Industrial Squad in his name prevented the left wing from holding mass meetings. A meeting they busted up in Cooper Union is the most outstanding illustration. Their method is to search any left winger

who looks like a fighter for weapons, but the gangsters, led by Jack Noy could have carried machine guns under their overcoats without the Industrial Squad noticing it. It is thus that Beckerman for a while became the tin Mussolini in the needle trades, for which honor Sigman is now the candidate.

In the present struggle between the left and right in the needle trades if a worker is discharged for opposition to Sigman and a scab takes his place, this scab is taken down to the union office during work hours by the union's picket committee. Sigman just calls up the Industrial Squad and the detectives rush up the Joint Board offices and take the scab down and reinstate him in the shop as if they were Sigman's business agents.

If there are any pickets in front of that shop next day they run the risk of being beaten up by Sigman's gangsters under the supervision of the Industrial Squad. This is the force of "socialism" in the trade unions in New York nowadays. Indeed workers by this time need not be surprised at Sigman and Company using the tools of the enemies of labor against the militant local unions that would dare to challenge his rule. Anyone who knows of his treacherous activities during the strike will look upon these methods as the logical outcome of a completely degenerated trade union bureaucracy.

It is no wonder, of course, that the employers who control these tools and use them against the labor movement take full advantage of the situation, and the agreement that was fought out in one of the bitterest strikes in the needle industry is not being observed by the employers. Workers are being discharged, overtime pay is not being paid, workers are speeded, and the situation in the shops is pretty much as if there was no agreement. Sigman, of course, is getting the services of the Industrial Squad and the underworld from the bosses, not to maintain unionism but to destroy it. Rule or ruin is Sigman's motto. He is getting this help for delivering these workers to his class enemies on the economic and political field.

It is the employers' associations and Tammany Hall that will be the masters of the needle trades unions, if Sigman and Matthew Woll wins. To get to that point, however, is a long, long way off in the needle trades, even after the exhaustion of a 5-months strike. Needle workers cannot thus be brow beaten for any length of time. Injunctions and court orders and Industrial Squads will not impose Sigman's leadership upon these workers and before this fight is through there will not only be a complete defeat for the Sigman type of leadership, but we will be so much nearer to a powerful Labor Party movement in New York that will make it possible to uproot Industrial Squads, injunctions and all these practices with which the labor bureaucracy in cooperation with the gangsters attempts to control the trade unions of New York.

The Knights of Labor In Belgium

THE "Knights of Labor" in Belgium, originating after the great miners' strike of 1921, as a result of the reformist policy of exclusion from the unions of all revolutionary elements, has set itself the task of struggling for the unity of the trade union movement in Belgium.

The "Knights of Labor" has at present about 9,000 revolutionary miner-members and is affiliated to the RILU. The "Knights of Labor" have made several applications to the reformists, and to the reformist miners' union in particular, proposing to amalgamate. They are ready for complete fusion with the reformist union so long as this will not be accompanied by any onerous conditions for themselves. But the reformists have no desire for this. They demand that the Knights of Labor should only join them individually and not collectively and that Communists should not be allowed into the reformist unions. Once more the reformists show how they are saturated with disruptive tendencies.

In the reformist unions themselves the policy of excluding Communists is systematically observed. On the basis of the notorious "Mertens Resolution," Communists are barred from all responsible posts in the trade unions. But this is not all: if a worker so much as dares to vote at municipal elections for a Communist candidate he is immediately expelled from the union. Of late, however, the broad masses have begun to show their indignation at this policy of the reformists and in many places the expulsion of Communists is not allowed.

IRONY

Tall spires benignly stabbed the sky
And a sign over the doorway said:
"Suffer the little children to come unto me!"
But a gutter snipe died on the steps
Looking at the frozen stars . . .

—JAMES A. HENRY

OFFICE BUILDING

You have life! Fiery hard!
You perpendicular rush of ribbed steel and stone!
You imperturbable,
Stolid externally, inwardly hot-cratered
Reaper of destinies!
You, like another God, scourge your creators with
Terrible penalties.
The brand of your deity burns deep your worshippers—
Frenzied, fanatical,
Moulding their lives in a matrix of clamping
Religious dementia!
Daily you swallow them, yawningly empty-mawed,
Daily you vomit them;
Then you rest bloated, like idol of orient,
Planning monstrosities;
Then you rest cat-like, an Old-China mandarin—
Placid, inscrutable.

—LAURENCE S. ROSS.

CITY HEAT

Sun saturated air, and somnolent,
Slow-strolling, sun-drenched mass. The glare of noon,
Shed by facade, recoiled, hung in festoon,
Arose in enervating wreaths, and sent
Its seeping languor through all things replete
With life. From hips that swayed as weighted cloths
Were swung thick-moving limbs, like piston rods
Cloyed with excess of grease. The brick-tarred street,
Convulsed with heat-cramps, writhed and oozed its pain
In clinging, glistening gelatin. The tall,
Lean forefingers of buildings opened all
Their panting, sucking ventricles to drain
The heat of stifled air. The sky, sun-curved,
Lay, like imprisoning lid on boiling kettle,
Atop the steaming street. Its scorching metal
Clamped tight its searing blight on all the world.

LAURENCE S. ROSS.

Oil and Exploitation in Persia

RIMES OF STARVATION AL

THE Persian oil wells are the natural continuation of a broad zone beginning in Turkish Armenia and stretching through the Mesopotamian oil fields to the southern extremes of Persia. Oil refining is at present chiefly carried on in the Maidan-i Naftun district, which lies 225 kilometres to the northeast of Mohammeri in the province of Arabistan. The quality of the Persian oil may be judged by the fact that twice as much petrol and kerosene can be extracted from it than from the American or even Mexican oil. Oil is produced in Persia by old fashioned methods of immemorial age. The population used it for fuel and medicine. Persian oil only began to be produced by modern methods in the beginning of the 20th century. The imperialists' zealous search for oil, intensified by war conditions, gave a violent impetus to the working of the rich Persian oil wells. In 1921 d'Arcy, an Englishman received a concession of the right to exploit a great territory for sixty years, the terms providing for 16 per cent net profit to the Persian government in return for the rights of exploitation.

The production of oil on a really large scale, however, was only begun in Persia in 1909, when work in the Maidan-i Naftun plain, already referred to, was embarked upon. Thus, one of the "57" wells has a capacity of 4,000 tons per day. With the formation in 1909 of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, with a basic capital of \$2,000,000, big-scale work began. The interest felt by British imperialists in Persian oil waxed ever greater. By the time of the Great War the British government had made up its mind to become the real master of the concession: it owns bonds to the sum of \$2,000,000 and continued to increase its share, so as to achieve what is practically control by the British government over the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The war gave a strong stimulus to the development of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession.

The following statistics bear eloquent witness to this: the output of oil in the company's works increased from 233,962 tons in 1913-1915, to 1,106,416 in 1918-1919 and 3,714,216 in 1923-1924, these figures rising every year. We would note that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is one of those powerful capitalist oil concerns controlling the whole of the world production of oil. The income of the company during the last two years has increased as follows: from the report read at the 17th annual meeting of the company's shareholders, held in London, November, 1926, we see that the assets for 1926 were \$4,382,320 as against \$3,571,966 in 1925. There are at present 700 miles of oil pipes in the

possession of the company as against 145 in 1912, and 164 miles of railway and 333 oil freight vessels. While the oil company was in process of formation regular oil towns and stations sprang up in Persia, with a mining population. Such is the town of Abadan (on the island), converted into a regular oil town, sending petrol from its refinery to three continents: Africa, Asia and Europe.

During this time enormous contingencies of oil miners, employed in the enterprises of the Anglo-Persian Company made their appearance; there are now over 50,000 workers and employees working for the company, 83 per cent of whom are Persians, about 13 per cent Indians, a few British, Armenians and Chinese. What are the labor conditions on this concession? These are described in the report presented by "The Society of Persian Southern Oil Workers" to the Persian parliament and printed in "Kabul-Matin" of the 15th of March, the Persian paper issued in Calcutta. Moral oppression and physical violence are rife in the enterprises of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The workers live and labor in terrible conditions. Their working day is over 12 hours. Children from 12 to 14 are widely employed. The pay is miserable and consists of not more than 3 kran a day (a kran is less than 6d.). The report of the Persian workers is as follows:

"Who is there to see the miserable broken down hovels in which we have to live, to see how we go blind from working in the terrible heat of summer? Who cares that we die from noxious gases, who is there to pay any attention to our naked starving little ones?"

And side by side with these miserable slaves of oil capital dragging out their wretched existence flourish the foreign employees, receiving high pay and enjoying every sort of privilege. The workers have scarcely any federation or organizations, not being allowed to organize and are not yet capable of struggling for their rights.

HESPIA.

Wonder if Hamlet while saying
the soliloquy
thinks of the liver and onions at home.
Or, if the acrobat
plans hanging the curtains in the new
apartment.

A stage hand reads Portuguese poetry
and wishes himself in Patagonia.

Where are the hams of yesteryear?
—J. A. MILLER.

PROLOG.

"Ain't it a great life, Al?"
"Hell!"

I.

The boss has locked me out,
He's given me the can;
No more is wet my brow with sweat,
I'm now a gentleman.

II.

And I can starve just as I please,
For America's a free land.
O, I've sailed the seven seas
From Alaska to New Zealand
And found no starvin' better
Than here where the go-getter
Makes America (I Love You) a free land.

III.

High class starvin' as you please,
All at once or by degrees.
How'll you have it? Anyway
Suits the management Okay.

IV.

The boss said, "Don't be all your life
Ploddin' with the masses.
D'you want some swell jane for your wife?
Then join the leisure classes."

(That's right come to think of it when fifteen
minutes a day of the Alexander Hamilton Institute
correspondence course startin' from the bottom
will land you at the top as President of Your
Concern, Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle or sumpin'.).

Yes sir, the leisure classes!

V.

So the boss he locked me out,
Nice boss give me the can.
No more is wet my brow with sweat,
Oh no, I'm a gentleman.

EPILOG.

"Ain't it a great life, Al?"
"Hell!"

—STARVATION AL.

The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

WHY CHILD LABOR?

By MORRIS SPECTOR.

Who do children of workers go to work at an age when they really should be in school? Is it because they want to go to work or because their parents do not want them to go to school? No! All parents want their children to grow up into strong young men and women and not to have to slave in factories when they are young. But your parents cannot help it, the bosses do not pay them enough to support a family so they are forced to send their children into factories and mines in order to help out.

Especially now during the summer time, many children go to work, instead of going to a camp or farm for a vacation. But this does not mean that children do not work when there is school. They do—even though there are laws against this—the bosses find a way to get around these laws by bribing the inspectors. And it even pays them to do this, because they make plenty of profit from child labor, since they pay the children so little.

All workers, and especially children must fight against Child Labor.

Join the Young Pioneers and help them fight against this great evil.

YOU MUST

Register immediately, if you expect to go to the Young Pioneer Camp. Write or call up—Young Pioneer Camp, 108 East 14th St., N. Y. C.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 21 is: WORKER. The following have answered correctly:

Elsie Melniker, Ferndale, N. Y.; Helen Reitter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ABOUT HENRY FORD

Dear Comrades: One day I was going to school. I was talking to a friend about Henry Ford's reduction of the working day and increase in pay. I told him that Henry Ford's workers work five days, but they put in seven day's work a week. The boy said that the workers should work five days a week and get paid for five days only. I told him that five days is enough but the workers should get paid six days' wages. That's why we must fight and make them pay good wages like the Russian workers fought for and got and like the Chinese workers are fighting for. That's what the working children should do too. I say—Long Live the Chinese Revolution.

Your comrade,

BILLY TAPOLCSANJL.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

How many subs have you sent in for the Young Comrade? But, the more important question is, how many are you going to send in? Don't forget, the Young Comrade depends on YOU!

Send them quick to Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

½ year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name

Address

City

State Age

(Issued Every Month).

Another Answer to Puzzle No. 17

E. Nudelman, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 20

Max Sonnenschein, Chicago, Ill.; Lillian Ballint, Barton, Ohio; Mildred Duga, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Mary Kvaternik, Kansas City, Kansas; Jennie Luwashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Adel Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Abraham Fischer, New York City; Ruth Youkelson, New York City; Milton Reling, New York City; Sylvia Wierra, San Francisco, Cal.; Elianora Ivanoff, Post Falls, Idaho; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 22

This week's puzzle is an addition and subtraction puzzle. Try your luck and see what you get!

TRUE + ONE — TREE — O
+ VACATION + E — VACATE = ?

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

WHO WILL ANSWER THIS?

Every week we get many letters from children living in all parts of the U. S. and Canada, who read the Young Comrade Corner. But, last week for the first time we received a letter answering a puzzle from a Young Comrade living in Soviet Russia. Can you imagine our joy and surprise? Well, anyways we decided to print this young comrade's name and ask our American comrades to write to our Russian comrade. His name is Rubin Wolkofsky and he lives in Moscow. Send your letters to Rubin Wolkofsky, care of Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., N. Y. C.

DRAMA

An International Theatre Exposition

THE city of Magdeburg, Germany, is holding an International Theatre Exposition, and which is to continue through the summer. The opening was marked by a festive performance of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," translated by the poet and dramatist Werfel, and conducted by Walther Beck.

The show aims to trace the development of staging art, by means of plastic reproductions and models. The exhibition, which claims to cover the ages from Aeschylus to the German People's Theatre of today, is curiously reserved towards the stage development of our own times. The theatre of today, it has been argued by the promoters, is in a state of transition, and too much attention cannot be paid to the development of any one man's work. The naturalistic theatre, expressionism, the "stylised stage," to mention only a few of the degrees through which Germany herself has passed during the past few years, are denoted by examples of each.

The exhibition begins with the year 458 B. C. From a model of the Athenian Dionysian Theatre, complete with spectators regarding a scene from "Agamemnon," there is a quick transition to the Middle Ages. Mysteries and passion plays are coeval with the carnival mummers and the Hans Sachs plays, which were robust and caustic criticisms of the times. Later the German troops of wandering players, modelled on the English type, were making way for the Court theatres, leading up to the "classic" period of Goethe and Schiller. The finest piece in the exhibition is the original scenery to the first performance of Schiller's "Robbers," in 1782, discovered some years ago. Bayreuth is shown in models from its inception to the latest setting of the "Ring." But the most fascinating to the foreign visitor are the technical exhibits showing the latest devices used in the German theatre of today. All that can be done to produce illusion in the way of mechanical apparatus, lighting effects, and revolving stages, gain doubly in interest when they are compared with the models of the highly cumbersome but doubtless effective devices used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

One important movement in the German theatre of today is very well represented. This is the political side of the two streams of organized audiences who form the great theatre-going public in the middle and lower classes. The People's Theatre, a working class group, has its affiliated branches of young people's theatre guilds, who play in improvised theatres all over the Reich. This has its counterpart in a "National" theatre movement, where the amateurs of non-revolutionary turn of mind construct stages of the same type. The only difference is in the type of play chosen. So highly organized is the whole theatre-going movement in Germany that parties are being made up of members of these dramatic associations to visit this exhibition alone, which provides for practically one big party of theatre lovers a day during the three months the exhibition will last.

Bernard Shaw is well represented; so is Reinhardt, Spindberg and Wedekind. Russia is represented by models of the work of Tairoff. And the historical section is especially interesting. There are many examples of the most modern stage technique, "futurism" and other features of expressionistic art.

The fact that Magdeburg, a city renowned chiefly for its sugar-beets, its iron works, with no artistic reputation whatsoever, is holding a Theatre Exhibition, is typical of that spirit for the dramatic art that runs like a streak through even the most materialistic of German communities.

Reinhardt Coming to America Next Season

Unless Max Reinhardt changes his plans again, New York may see the noted actor-manager at a Broadway theatre sometime this coming season. According to word received here from Berlin, Reinhardt has promised to play here with an ensemble from his Berlin and Viennese theatres. The engagement is announced for only two months, and this is to include some touring in the large cities.

The plays, which of course, will be given in German, will include, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Die Räuber," "Kabbala und Liebe," and "Don Carlos." The theatre where the company is to appear is not decided as yet.

Broadway Briefs

Grant Mitchell will head the cast of "Cyclone," the new farce by George M. Cohan, which will open August 8 in Atlantic City and then go to Boston before a Broadway showing. Spencer Tracy and Nan Sunderland have been engaged for the supporting cast. Cohan will not appear in the cast, but will direct the production.

James Thornton, the monologist, will make his first production appearance in "East Side-West Side," the Eddie Dowling-James Hanley musical which Charles B. Dillingham and A. L. Erlanger will present here this coming season. Ray Dooley, Barney Fagan and Eddie Foy will also be in the cast.

"Gridiron Gods," a college play by Benedict K. Goodman and Charles Conger Stewart, will be produced here by Sam Wallace.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit will be co-featured in "The Love Pirate," a musical show, which Vaughn Glaser and Max Bretton will produce here in August.

Leo Carrillo, recently seen here in a revival of "Lombardia, Ltd.," has been signed by Harry L. Cort and Clark Ross to play the lead in "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Tilton, which is scheduled to open August 22 at the Windsor Theatre in the Bronx. Betty Linley and Suzanne Caub will also be in the cast.

Arthur Byron has been signed by the Park Avenue Players, a new producing firm, to play the lead in "Black Velvet," by Willard Robertson, which Frank Keenan played last winter in Chicago.

"The Wild Man of Borneo," by Marc Connelly and Herman J. Mankiewicz, which Philip Goodman tried out last winter on the road and then shelved, will give it a second tryout in the fall, having booked it to open on Broadway September 12.

Adele Hampel has replaced Estelle Helle in the cast of "The Grand Street Follies" at the Little Theatre. The revue is now in its third month.

Rehearsals are now going on at the Martin Beck Theatre of Rosalie Stewart's revue "A la Carte," which is scheduled to open at that theatre in August. The cast includes: Yorke and King, Jans and Whalen, Hector and Holbrook, Karaveff, Maude Powers, Vernon Wallace, Little Billy, Jay Velie, Noree, Dora Duby and Helen Morgan.

Glenn Hunter, who made quite an impression in "Young Woodley," both in this city and on tour, will be seen this fall in a dramatization of Fulton Oursler's novel, "Behold This Dreamer."

AMUSEMENTS

LOW PRICES

ALL SEATS FOR THE LADDER ARE REDUCED FOR THE SUMMER. BEST SEATS \$2.20.

THE LADDER

CORT Theatre
48th St., E. of B'way

No Performances Saturday

2nd BIG WEEK

AND THEY ROSE IN REVOLT—THE PEOPLE OF THE 'STREETS OF SORROW'

attacked the war-profliteers of Vienna who thrust them into unbearable suffering

See this remarkable film-sensation of Europe with a great cast including:
GRETA GARBO ASTA NILSEN WERNER KRAUS JARO FURTH

A Film Arts Guild Presentation

"EXCELLENT ACTING THROUGHOUT"—Vern Smith, The Daily Worker.

B. S. MOSS 42nd STREET AMERICAN
& B'WAY PREMIERE

NOW—MAMMOTH COOLING PLANT

Little Theatre
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30.
MATINEES TUES.
AND THURSDAY, 2:30

GRAND
STREET
FOLLIES

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.

The SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Eys. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

The SILVER CORD
John Golden Th. 55, E. of B'way, Circle
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 6:45

Patronize Our Advertisers

A new farce, "The Mating Season," by William A. Crew, is on its way to Broadway, and may be seen here the week of July 18. Gladys Feldman, Lillian Walker, Ethel Martin and Kenneth Manion head the cast.

Helen Shipman, Miriam Sears, Lester Vail and Mark Haight have been engaged by Alfred E. Aarons for "The Proud Princess," in which Hope Hampton will be starred.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters were conferred by the University of Wisconsin, upon Maude Adams and Minnie Maddern Fiske.

Robert Milton will direct "People Don't Do Such Things," by Edgar M. Schoenberg and Lyon Mearson, which Jones & Green will do here the coming season. Eric Blore has been engaged for a prominent part.

George M. Cohan has a musical play which he intends placing in rehearsal August 1. It is titled "The Merry Malones," and book, lyrics and music are all his own. The production opens out of town in September.

The premiere showing of "Rich Men's Sons" will begin Monday at Moss' Broadway Theatre. The film is adapted from a story by Dorothy Howell. Ralph Graves, Shirley Mason, George Faucett, Robert Cain and Johnny Fox are the featured players. acted, and financed by himself.

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"RANG-TANG," a revue, will open Tuesday night at the Royale Theatre, with an all-Negro cast headed by Miller and Lyles. Kay Gunt wrote the book, Ford Dabney the music and Jo Trent the lyrics. Walker and Kavanaugh are the producers. Others in the cast include: Evelyn Preer, Daniel Haynes, Josephine Jackson, Lillian Westmoreland, Zaidee Jackson, May Barnes, Lavinie Mack, Marie Mahood.

B. S. MOSS' Beginning
B'WAY at 41st MONDAY
First New York Showing
"RICH MEN'S SONS"
with RALPH GRAVES
SHIRLEY MASON & GEORGE FAUCETT
AND SUPERB BILL OF
KEITH ALBEE VAUDEVILLE

B. S. MOSS COLONY
B'way at 53rd
Continuous
Noon to
Midnight
Warner Bros. Present
"The First Auto"
with Barney Oldfield
and
NEW VITAPHONE

On the Screen

"The First Auto," the Warner Bros. production starring Barney Oldfield, is now in its fourth week at the Colony Theatre. The Vitaphone presentations consist of Weber & Fields, The Happiness Boys, and Aunt Jemima.

"Old San Francisco," in which Dolores Costello is starred, now playing at the Warner Theatre, has in conjunction a new Vitaphone program consisting of Beniamino Gigli singing selections from "La Gioconda"; Willie and Eugene Howard in a comedy, "Pals"; Blossom Seeley, assisted by Bennie Fields; and Tom Brown and the Six Brown Brothers.

On the same program with "Streets of Sorrow" which the Film Arts Guild is continuing at the Cameo Theatre, is a short feature, "Heels Over Heads in Love," a French single reel in which the faces of the anonymous cast are not seen during the action, the little drama being enacted solely through the medium of the hands and feet. Another short film is enacted by Castleton Knight, a little experimental film, based on the Rachmaninoff E sharp minor prelude. It was directed, acted, and financed by himself.